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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Nobody Saves Lone Ethiopia

Miffed France Cold to Britain

U. S. Leaves It to the League

Helen Moody Is Tennis Queen

De Valera Hits Private Arms

How Many Words Are Enough?

WORLD politics seethe about the threat of an Italo-Ethiopian war and cast much light on diplomatic ways. Ethiopia, realizing its danger, makes appeals in many directions, and the response to these appeals brings small comfort to Emperor Haile Selassie. Great Britain, dreading war in Africa and its consequences in Europe, has about reached the end of its vigorous but fruitless efforts. France, still hurt over the Anglo-German naval pact, will not join Britain in a stout stand against Italian aggression. The League takes Ethiopian matters in hand. But France holds aloof and without France's energetic aid the League will not awe Mussolini. Nobody seems to want war but Il Duce, but the combination that might stop him fails to form—What a situation after all the recent tributes to peace!

* * *

The United States offers no obstacle to Italy. As Premier Mussolini tells soldiers sailing from Salerno Italy "has decided on a struggle in which the Government and people will not turn back," Washington replies to Ethiopia's appeal. The Department of State is glad that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is being arbitrated by the League, but will not intervene; merely it orders the 125 Americans in Ethiopia to leave. No complications desired. The reply shows the Roosevelt Administration draws into its shell on European quarrels, but is friendly to the League. The Manchester Guardian makes telling observation on the "King of King's" appeal to America —"It is a pathetic comment on the state of Europe."

* * *

In all this racket about Ethiopia the brightest flashes have come not from swords but from pens. Asked if Italy would presently extend a protectorate over his country, Emperor Haile Selassie retorted, "One does not sell a lion's skin until one has killed the lion." Capt. Guiseppe Fanelli, Italian editor, challenges to a duel Clement R. Atlee, who criticized Il Duce in the British Parliament. Atlee refuses the challenge. He admits that Fanelli might prove the superior in armed combat—"But that wouldn't prove the propriety of your Government's action in Ethiopia."

* * *

A sports year crowded with drama reaches its climax when Helen Wills Moody wins the All-England tennis championship for the seventh time. Two years ago wondering Wimbledon saw her forfeit the crown to Helen Jacobs after an injury; now roaring Wimbledon sees her reassume the crown after a new battle of the Helens in which skill, courage and marvelous poise bring their right reward—She is not only officially, but amazingly the greatest woman tennis player in the world.

* * *

Helen Wills Moody's victory is of importance far outside the tennis courts. It is a shining example for everybody's eyes of what bravery, self-discipline and determination can do. Usually champs don't come back to the top pinnacle; not when they are matrons and out of the hard net game for two years. The doctors thought the famous player might be permanently disqualified. After long rest she began cautiously to play again. With thousands hoping but doubting she breaks down one barrier after another. She's back in the sky higher than where she left off—More than tennis, that's conquest of the spiritual kind.

* * *

Private armies maintained by political parties in many European countries are falling under the ban. President Eamon de Valera of the Irish Free State, himself once the leader of irregular forces, is latest to condemn those who support unofficial military groups as "living decades back." In the future, he declares, Irish defense must be led by the elected Government with forces wholly under its own command. De Valera is crying out against the menace that weakens his own and other regimes—The state must be the only constituted power or rule with a hand that wavers.

* * *

How large a vocabulary must one have to know the English language? Dr. C. K. Ogden says in the London Times that a tea shop waitress uses from 7000 to 8000 words, while a skillful lawyer uses 50,000. Winston Churchill, with the largest vocabulary of any British statesman, he credits with some 60,000 words. Highly educated natural scientists in the engineering branches have the largest vocabularies, up to 80,000 words. Yet Japan compiles a dictionary of "all necessary" English words, with a total of 900; a Chinese dictionary has 850. Words are merely the servants of ideas—Perhaps what one needs depends altogether on what ideas he has to share with others.

Acting in Unity Is Found Vital To Third Party

Chicago Parley Stresses Scrapping of Profit System as Theme

Views Vary Widely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 6 — The third party conference, now in session here, disclosed itself upon its opening as an assemblage of many types of radicalism, with elimination of the profit motive as the common dominant theme. Sentiment of the first day turned unmistakably toward a new economic system.

Politically, the meeting lacked factors which generally have been counted on as essential to the establishment of a new liberal party. The La Follettes of the Progressive Party of Wisconsin were not on hand. Gov. Floyd B. Olson, leader of the Farmer-Labor Party of Minnesota, found himself unable to come. The Nonpartisan League of North Dakota was absent.

Of equal or greater significance, national labor leaders and powerful unions did not appear. Various minor labor officials came as delegates, but not the big chiefs of great influence.

Nye Not at Meeting

Only two of the five congressmen who issued the call for the meeting got here for the initial day's sessions. They were Representative Thomas Amlie, (P), of Wisconsin, and Representative Vito Marcantonio, (R), of New York. Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota was reported in the city but did not visit the meeting.

Among the numerous Socialists present the question was asked whether the conference was representative enough to insure success. Satisfied as they were with its socialistic character, some were yet skeptical of its chances at this time.

Regardless of any possible drawbacks, enthusiasm palpitated among the rank and file of the 200 participants, drawn from more than half the states. They rejoiced in the prospect of uniting all left wing elements in a working class party.

Many Breeds of Cats

The diversity of the liberals seeking to meet in a common ground was brought out in the membership of the auditorium committee on organization and press. They included men from the Continental Committee on Technocracy, from the Farmers Holiday Association, the Farmers' Union, organizations of the unemployed, the Farmer-Labor Political Federation, the Farmer-Labor Party, the Socialist Party, Utopian Society, Epic Society, etc.

Besides, there were several college professors, minor labor leaders, a Wisconsin State Senator, several former state industrial commissioners, a member of the Grange in a weak farm state, etc.

While the popular current seemed running swiftly toward initiating a new party, important leaders began to fend it off.

Different Views Held

Division developed among spokesmen of the third-party movement who had promoted the conference. Some urged putting a fresh party in the field for the 1936 presidential

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Victor

Associated Press

Helen Wills Moody

Whose Three-Set Victory Over Helen Hull Jacobs Gave Her Another Wimbledon Title

Helen Wills Moody Wins Her Seventh Wimbledon Title

Defeats Helen Hull Jacobs in Three Sets After a Dramatic Comeback

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (AP)—Dramatically rising to an occasion that called for all her old skill and power, 29-year-old Helen Wills Moody turned back the pages of time today, rallied from the shadow of defeat to whip her tennis rival, Helen Hull Jacobs, and capture the seventh time.

Apparently foredoomed to defeat when she trailed the American titleholder, 2—5, in the third set of a brilliantly contested battle that drew a gallery of 17,000 to Wimbledon's center court, Mrs. Moody came back in spectacular fashion to win the next five games in succession, take the set, and with it the match at 6—3, 3—6, 7—5.

For the San Francisco matron, it was a gallant and successful climax to a comeback campaign she started in England little more than a month ago after she had been on the sidelines for almost two years. It was vindication, too, for her disputed decision to default to Miss Jacobs in the third set of the American championship final of 1933 when she was beset by the back injury that subse-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 5)

America Says No to Request Of Ethiopians

Roosevelt Refuses to Call Italy's Attention to Paris Pact Duties

League Supported

ADDIS ABEBA, July 6 (AP)—The American Legation today ordered all Americans to leave Ethiopia.

Diplomatic circles took the action to mean that the United States expects there may be immediate developments between Ethiopia and Italy.

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — The American Government, in a speedy reply to Emperor Haile Selassie of Abyssinia, last night expressed its gratification that the Italo-Ethiopian dispute is in the hands of the League of Nations, but declined to intervene on the basis of the Briand-Kellogg Pact.

The reply came upon the personal decision of President Roosevelt, after Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, had indicated earlier in the day that immediate action was not to be expected. It is taken to establish two major points in Roosevelt foreign policy:

1. That the present Administration is not so willing as the last to shoulder responsibility for the verbal assertion of peace obligations in all parts of the world.
2. That it is more disposed than the last Administration to support and enhance the prestige of the League of Nations.

Middle Course

The answer is, moreover, taken as an able and safe diplomatic act. The Italo-Ethiopian controversy was loaded with difficulty and complication for the would-be honest broker. Great Britain, which is directly concerned because of its territorial interests in the area, is already finding the task delicate if not dangerous. For the United States to intervene, even in the interests of the pact which, with France, it sponsored, is regarded as asking for a rebuke for its pains.

Yet the danger of letting the Pact of Paris become more of a dead letter than it already is, or of assisting in the decline of the League of Nations, was present. So by taking supports the League and the directly involved powers attempting to work out a solution at Geneva, London, Rome and Addis Abeba, and at the same time once more asserts formally the applicability of the Pact of Paris.

The American reply, which the charge d'affaires at Addis Abeba, William Perry George, was instructed to hand to Emperor Haile Selassie, stated:

Text of Note

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Imperial Majesty's note of July 3, 1935, and to inform your Imperial Majesty that I immediately communicated its contents to my Government. I have been instructed by my Government to reply to your note as follows:

My Government, interested as it is in the maintenance of peace in all parts of the world, is gratified that the League of Nations,

(Continued on Page 3, Column 3)

Manchou Ultimatum to Mongolia Demands Right to Send 'Observers'

Japanese Army Joins Move of Retaliation Against Arrest of Scouts

Moscow Aroused

MOSCOW, July 6 (AP)—An ultimatum by Manchoukuo and Japanese Army forces demanding the right to establish a corps of observers in Mongolian territory was announced today in a communiqué of the Mongolian Peoples Republic.

The communiqué, printed in the official Soviet press, said that Manchoukuans and the Japanese Kwantung Army threatened to demand withdrawal of Mongolian troops from a large eastern section of Mongolia if terms of the ultimatum are not accepted.

The demand followed upon a series of border incidents similar to those which occurred recently on the Manchoukuo-Soviet frontier, and allegedly were of a provocative character.

Right of Residence

The right of permanent residence in Mongolia was demanded for observers, the communiqué said, as well as the privilege to move freely about the country and maintain contact with Manchoukuo. The Japanese also demanded the right to build a telegraph line in Mongolian territory to facilitate communication with observers, the Soviet press reported.

"Recent events prove that Manchoukuo, with the Japanese Army's support, wishes to avoid peaceful settlement of border incidents and prepare the way for further occupation of our territory," said the communiqué, issued in Ulan Bator, capital of Mongolia.

Mongolia has a Soviet type of government and close political relations with the Soviet Union, which it borders on a wide area.

Japanese Demands

The Japanese-Manchoukuan demands were delivered July 4 by Chang Kei, head of the political department of the Manchoukuan Foreign Ministry, the communiqué said. He was accompanied in person by the head of the Japanese Military Mission to Manchoukuo and high representatives of the army.

The demands were contained in a note handed the chief of the Mongolian section of the mixed Mongol-Manchoukuan committee studying recent border incidents, and was based on the arrest of one Japanese and one Russian, who allegedly fired on a Mongolian border patrol in Mongolian territory.

Mongolians asserted that the men admitted they were in the pay of the Japanese Army, and that one was a topographer studying the terrain when surprised by the patrol.

The note demanded first that the Government of Mongolia assume full responsibility for the arrest; second, punishment of the soldiers who made the arrests, and permission for the establishment of observers in Mongolia.

Dispatches said a threat of a subsequent demand for withdrawal of Mongolian troops from the border territory was made verbally.

Sovfoto

Chairman Gendun

Outer Mongolian Chief, Chairman of Council of Ministers

New England Textile Men File Tax Suits

Two Rhode Island Firms Bring National Total to 119 Actions

Boston Today—*also sees* Near record heat spell interrupted as mercury falls six degrees — State officials promise to push illicit stock selling probe—PWA head tell where and how to get federal funds—Uxbridge strike reach climax as workers meet to discuss company questionnaire.

AAA—More Actions Face Processing Taxes

Despite assertion of Russell T. Fisher, secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, today that New England textile interests have temporarily withdrawn their fire from the AAA processing tax, this region contributed two more suits against the impost today. These swelled the national total to 119, and made the levy definitely loom the nation's next constitutional hurdle.

The new suits were filed by two Rhode Island firms, the Conrad Manufacturing Company of Pawtucket for $3000 and the Shanock Narrow Fabric Company of Richmond for $5000. In the last week, 63 cases have been filed in various parts of the nation, Associated Press dispatches from Washington disclosed.

Cotton processing tax, paid by the manufacturer of cotton goods, has been a contentious bone with New England textile interests almost from its inception. Revolt recently flared into prominence when the Amoskeag mills of Manchester, N. H., filed suit for recovery of $3,000,000 in paid processing taxes.

Mr. Fisher today said that active opposition to the tax had been withdrawn principally to allow concentration of cotton maker's opposition to amendments now before Congress prohibiting suits against the AAA.

Beaches—Hot Spell Crowds Roads to Shore

80 degrees today, but enjoyed a cooling breeze from the east by noontime that brought temperatures down six degrees, interrupted two days of almost record heat and humidity. Lowering skies bore out the official United States weather forecast of possible showers today and tomorrow.

Early this afternoon, roads leading to beaches were jammed with motorists, the South Shore reporting slightly heavier traffic than the North. Crowds of 150,000 persons were predicted for Revere Beach, while 200,000 were expected at Nantasket.

Special units of the State and Metropolitan District Police were mobilized for taking care of the unusually heavy traffic, while roadside merchants and gasoline dealers prepared for a deluge of business expected to reach its peak by nightfall. Since movements to the beaches and open roads rises somewhat in relation to mercury readings, many today predicted this week-end would see Boston's greatest exodus of the 1935 summer.

Brokerage—State to War On Suspected Grafters

Promise was made today that the arrest and subsequent release on bail yesterday of John T. Hull, son of the director of the State Department of Public Utilities, and Andrew Jensen were only links in a long chain of future arrests of suspected brokers who are said to operate illegally. James J. Ronan, Massachusetts Assistant Attorney-General, made this prediction.

"Our office will go as far as the public demands in ridding the state of grafters," Mr. Ronan asserted. He called upon citizens mulcted by stock dealers to bring their complaints to the Attorney General's office. He said that yesterday's arrests resulted from such complaints.

Hull and Jensen were taken into custody on indictments charging theft of $50,000, conspiracy to steal and operating a bucket shop. They were released on $5000 bail, posted by each.

The present Boston brokerage situation was revealed last March when the Federal Securities Exchange Commission moved against several local firms, prohibiting them from further stock operations. Later the drive was given impetus by the failure of Dill & Co., and C. D. Parker & Co., and the discharge of George D. Foster, a public utilities department stock investigator.

It has been estimated by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, that Massachusetts investors lose some $50,000,000 yearly in stocks.

PWA—Municipalities Must Bear 55 Per Cent

State or city and town officials who apply elsewhere, expecting to arrange better terms than they might with Theodore B. Parker, acting state director of the PWA, are only wasting their efforts. Such, at least, was the expressed view of Mr. Parker today.

He also definitely quashed all re-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

Lehman Indorses Dewey's Program To Combat Crime

Both Stress Urgent Need for Co-operation by the Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Thomas A. Dewey, special prosecutor for New York City's inquiry into organized crime and racketeering, satisfied that the machinery of prosecution and indictment is powerfully geared for the job, today are stressing the importance of public co-operation to a "fearless and vigorous concerted drive."

Following a conference with Mr. Dewey in Albany yesterday, the Governor patently was pleased with the equipment of the young attorney who is to carry on the inquiry, saying they saw "eye to eye," and that this investigation was going to be "sweeping in every respect." The weapons are at hand, the Governor stressed, in the special term of the Supreme Court ordered for July 29, the impaneling of a special grand jury. Mr. Dewey as special prosecutor and assurance of fullest aid from Mayor LaGuardia, Lewis J. Valentine, police commissioner, and William C. Dodge, district attorney.

But the public has an essential role to play if they were to smash rackets and achieve the great purpose of the drive, the Governor said.

"The machinery and weapons have been provided; we must use them to route out lawless and iniquitous practices," he continued. "The inquiry is not primarily an investigation of vice. Its objective is not merely to stop gambling. It is to initiate a fearless and vigorous concerted drive to stamp out so far as possible organized crime and racketeering of all kinds.

"Those who have been racket-ridden or are victims of exploitation and those others who have knowledge of such conditions, must bring their information to those in charge of the drive."

Meanwhile the New York city police were enlisted in the Federal Government's drive to put Arthur ("Dutch Schultz") Flegenheimer in jail on an income-tax charge. All records concerning him for the last five years have been ordered assembled for Martin Conboy, special United States Attorney in the case, who will prosecute Schultz at his second trial in Malone, N. Y., on July 23.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

America's Reply—'No' to Ethiopian Plea

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States "would be loath to believe that (Italy and Ethiopia) would resort to other than pacific means" of settling their controversy. So the American Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Abeba was today instructed to inform the Emperor of Ethiopia. But the American Legation there simultaneously ordered all Americans to leave that country.

Thus it became evident that the Roosevelt Administration fears an Italo-Ethiopian conflict, but is unwilling to use the Pact of Paris as a means of taking a hand in the controversy. It was elsewhere suggested that an arms embargo would be applied to both powers, in the event of actual hostilities. But not even by a note of protest will the United States become embroiled in the dispute at present.

In is larger aspects, this note from the Roosevelt Administration to the Emperor of Ethiopia was one more evidence of an isolationist policy. Where the Hoover Administration lodged strong protest against Japan's Manchurian occupation, the Roosevelt Administration will merely remain "loath to believe" that the Pact of Paris will be defied.

Ultimatum—Manchoukuo in Outer Mongolia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Japanese and Manchoukuan demands infringing on the sovereignty of the Mongolia nPeoples Republic of Outer Mongolia were today disclosed by the official Soviet press. A Manchoukuan official was said to have formally demanded the right to maintain observers in that country.

Thus Japan comes into direct conflict with Soviet Russia, which has maintained a sphere of influence in Outer Mongolia through a Soviet type of government. Japan's aspirations had been commonly thought to include gradual inclusion of Mongol territories, but with the significant exception of Outer Mongolia, where Russia becomes involved. Thus a new crisis is added to the series of border incidents aggravating Russo-Japanese relations in recent days.

Naval—Berlin Reveals Tentative Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Germany has officially set forth its tentative naval construction program in notes to Great Britain, the United States, France, Japan, and Italy, it was authoritatively disclosed today. Most of the facts had been informally known, so the note merely served the purpose of official notification.

It is hoped by Britain and Germany that similar mutual sharing of construction details will introduce a new basis for arms limitation, which will be widely adopted. Thus suspicion, uncertainty, and competitive building races spurred by inflated rumors rather than facts, will be eliminated—and a new basis in certainty laid for limitation agreements.

Lobbying—Clark Proposes Complete Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Another of the Senate's famous investigations—this time into all the hotly debated lobbying activities on Capitol Hill—was today proposed by Senator Clark of Missouri. He will ask the Senate to vote $150,000, and set no limit to the range of inquiry of the investigators.

Meanwhile, the House Rules Committee will start Monday on an investigation of lobbying during the public utilities holding company bill. Already the Senate has seen a similar inquiry, limited to this one measure, approved by its interstate commerce committee.

Tennis—Helen Wills Moody Wins English Title

WIMBLEDON, Eng.—Helen Wills Moody brought to triumph her return from voluntary retirement by defeating Helen Jacobs, 6—3, 3—6, 7—5, thus capturing the all-England women's tennis title for the seventh time.

French Move—Secret Pact With Italy Rumored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—France remains adamant to all British suggestions of strong League action to stem the Ethiopian crisis. Therefore particular significance is attached to reports of a secret Franco-Italian military agreement. That agreement is said to permit Italy to withdraw troops from the French border, for use in Africa and on the Austrian border.

Thus France, traditional defender of the League, is placed in the position of refusing to help the League in a dark hour, and of simultaneously declining to negotiate with Britain and Germany over arms limitation. Observers credit this anomalous position to military strategy. Since

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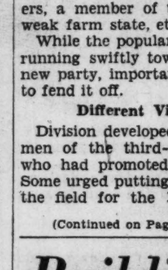
Building Boomlet Heard in the Land

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6 — Henry Jones has been trying to get his house painted. "Too busy," said a painter who lives in the next block. "Can't possibly come till some time in the fall," said another contractor. Still a third replied—"I can come this week, but after that I'm tied up with three orders ahead." It was this one who got the Jones job. Mr. Jones was surprised. He looked into the matter. Not only painting but house-repairing, and home construction he found was going on. He had been hearing the rat-tat-tatting of the Smith's new enclosed porch construction; he had become aware of it at about 7 o'clock in the morning, and, to say the least, it had annoyed him. He noticed, now, that the Smiths' porch, and the new addition which the Robinsons' were adding to their old-fashioned house were all going on on his own block.



The carpenters said they were busy, too. The contractor for the Smiths' porch (the man who woke Jones up) said he had just signed a contract to build a new house. He said it beamingly. For the first time in three years, he said, he saw the chance of making "real money." His daughter, he told Jones, would now be able to attend seminary classes.

Because Mr. Jones wanted to get his house painted he now found himself led along the path of curiosity. He went to Herman B. Byer, head of the Division of Construction and Public Employment, Labor Department, Washington, D. C.

"See here!" he said, "I can't get anybody to paint my house. At any rate, I've had my difficulties."

"It's not a boom, exactly," said Mr. Byer modestly, "it's a boom-let."

"What's a boom-let?" said Jones.

"That," said Mr. Byer mysteriously, "remains to be seen! It may be the end of the depression."

These are the figures that Jones uncovered: with the added residential construction figures for the month of May, just issued. They showed that for every month thus far in 1935 residential construction in the United States is 100 per cent higher than it was in the same month, one year ago.

Gain of 100 Per cent

The figures show that this May, for example, not only 100 per cent more money was going into new homes, but specifically, 112.2 per cent. Officials are parentally proud of their "boom-let." Admittedly, the increase has still got a long way to go before it reaches the 1929 high level, but it is headed right up in that direction now on the statistical chart.

Taking 100 as the index number for 1929, Jones found that the index had dropped to 3.7 in January, 1934. At first, Jones could not believe that any decline could have been so steep; homebuilding had practically stopped.

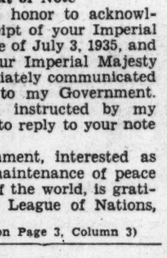
Even at the beginning of 1935, the January index was 7.3, he discovered. This was about twice as high as the previous year, but a long way from the 100 mark of 1929. The index has been shooting upward in 1935, Jones discovered. In May, 1935, the latest figure available, it was 20. This was about three times what it was five months previous.

$88,000,000 Mark Reached

To take a final figure, Mr. Jones discovered that the sum total of residential construction in the first five months of 1934 was only $40,671,300, while the same figure for the present year is $88,077,600.

"And $88,000,000," as Mr. Byer succinctly put it to Jones, "is $88,000,000!"

The Administration has been told by dozens of economists that the real key to better times is recovery in the building trades, which sets ever so many other trades to work. Now it is doing everything in its power to persuade the Joneses, Robinsons, Smiths, through the Federal Housing Administration, to make improvements in homes at cheap federal rates of credit before prices advance any further. Nobody knows how successful such propaganda has been. Mr. Byer merely remarked that figures would be available for the first time soon showing the loans made under the Administration.



Boston Day... AAA, Weather, Brokers, PWA...

(Continued from Page 1)

ports of possible 100 per cent grants for federal-state projects. The PWA offers only one proposition, he asserted. This is simply that on major projects (those costing more than $25,000) the Federal Government will bear 45 per cent of the cost. The remaining 55 per cent must be contributed by the municipality concerned. This portion may be borrowed from the Federal Government at 4 per cent interest or raised in any other way preferred by the community.

While this information had previously been given from Washington, Mr. Parker said he found it necessary to reiterate because various public officials have recently obscured the facts in the public thought.

In the past week, Massachusetts has applied for $144,047 in PWA projects, and $2,300,000 in WPA (less than $25,000 each) projects. This latter application was for improvements in Boston police equipment.

Workers—Hope Raised For Peace at Uxbridge

Hopes for early end of the walkout of 3000 striking Uxbridge Worsted Company workers were held in Boston today. This afternoon about 500 attended a mass meeting in Town Park, Uxbridge, to discuss a circular recently sent all workers by the firm. The questionnaires asked workers if they would be willing to return to work.

This circular immediately caused spread of rumors that the company planned to re-open its six mills on Monday. This rumor was promptly denied by Uxbridge officials.

Union officials promptly countered the company circular moves by asking workers to return them to union headquarters instead of to the Uxbridge concern.

The strike began June 24. Union leaders said it resulted from refusal of the Uxbridge firm to grant 20 per cent pay increases and to equalize the machinery load. Company heads denied receipt of union demands, said the strike came without warning. Efforts of Rhode Island and Massachusetts officials to conciliate matters have been unavailing.

Union heads today indicated they desired continuance of the strike, but it was believed that many workers would welcome reopening of the woolen mills.

Rettich—Case All In Excepting the Arguments

The Rettich trial, adjourned over the week-end, is expected to be in the hands of the jury by Wednesday evening. Testimony has been concluded, only arguments remain.

Principal events during last week's sessions were:

1. Carl Rettich was allegedly seen riding with Andino Merola, participant in the crime, the day before Merola was found murdered. This allegation was made just before adjournment for the week by Lieut. John M. McGuirl.

2. United States District Attorney Ford clung to his charge that Rettich is the "brains" behind the robbery.

3. The changing by Herbert Hornstein, Brown University graduate, of his not guilty plea to one of guilty and his subsequent detailed testimony concerning preparations for the $129,000 Fall River mail truck robbery.

4. The equally sudden reversing of pleas by Joseph Fisher, who denied some of Hornstein's testimony and sought to clear Carl Rettich of any complicity in the holdup.

5. Denial of Rettich of any part in the holdup.

6. The dramatic scene Friday when U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford tried to make Fisher admit the Fall River money had been divided six ways.

Observers today were of the opinion that the prosecution has traced the money stolen, has introduced witnesses to identify the alleged holdup men, has established a connection between Rettich's Warwich home and the crime itself, has traced ownership of cars and guns used in the robbery and has linked Fisher (self-confessed) with others.

In turn, the defense has attempted to establish alibis for all except Fisher.

Labor—Wagner Bill Weighed in New England

First New England reactions to the Wagner labor disputes bill, made law yesterday by the President's signature, were both pro and con today. Labor found cause for gratification that the Government was forbidding employer interference with employee organizations, was compelling employers to treat with a union elected by a majority of the employees.

Massachusetts labor officials thought it would tend to end the threat of strikes. Said John Campos, Massachusetts associate commissioner of labor and industry: "I believe this will bring employer and employee to the conference table. Anything that will do this will eliminate many strikes."

He declared that good relations between employer and employee, fostered by this law, would speed recovery. It would be regrettable to have it declared unconstitutional, as charged by some hostile employers, he said.

Academy Publishes Greek Dictionary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — The Greek Academy of Natural Sciences has recently published a dictionary of modern Greek, a veritable thesaurus of the Greek language spoken today by the Greeks scattered all over the world.

Words and phrases of an antique origin, especially words concerning the daily life of the people conserved by oral tradition, help to throw considerable light on many an obscure point in Greek history. The dictionary is considered valuable to the study of the postclassic Greek, as well as the language of the gospels and that of the Byzantine period. The Government lent financial aid to the publishers.

Impresario

© Bachrach

Miss Dorothy P. Hill

Buffalo (N. Y.) Woman, Who for Third Year Is Directing Social Progress Institute at Wellesley, Where Tennis and Swimming Are Spiced With Lectures

China Undertaking Political 'Control' Against Communism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING — "Control commissioners" for various Chinese provinces and areas, especially in territories recently reclaimed from Communist control, are being appointed by the National Government for the furtherance of political readjustment and national reconstruction.

At the outset seven are being appointed by the Control Yuan for the following territories: Kiangsu Province, the Anhwei-Kiangsi Area, the Fukien - Chekiang Area, the Hunan-Hupeh Area, Hopei Province, the Kansu-Ninghsia-Chinghai (Kokonor) Area.

In announcing this, President Yu Yu-jen pointed out that "through persistence and energetic effort the Government has succeeded in placing domestic policies on the right track" and he declared that the "Communist - bandit suppression campaign" is entering its last phase. The new Control Commission will carry out the dictates of the Control Yuan in actively supervising political progress and practical details of administration.

Augusta Resisted Redcoats

Although neighboring towns all around long had been in the hands of British soldiers during the American revolution, Augusta, Ga., did not fall until 1779.

Institute for Social Progress Begins Third Year at Wellesley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 6—The Institute for Social Progress, convened here today, was heralded by Roger Babson and President Karl T. Compton of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as typical of those campus forums that more and more are having an immediate influence on economic and political policies. Mr. Babson and Dr. Compton are patrons of the institute.

This institute is the third of a series of annual conferences which have been designed to give persons from all walks of life an opportunity to come together and present their ideas for social progress.

More than 100 people applied for membership this year, it was announced today by Miss Dorothy P. Hill of Buffalo, N. Y., the institute's director for the last two years.

Roger Babson, with two other Boston businessmen, Henry S. Dennison and Henry E. Warren, asserted that a series of group discussions where so many vocations were represented was "invaluable."

A glance at the registration list today as members of the institute rolled onto the Wellesley campus showed ministers, farmers, educators, a tailor's presser, unemployed workers there on scholarships, housewives, a League of Women Voters secretary, carpenters, painters and employment supervisors. One minister came from the Pacific Coast. An architect came from Indianapolis. The farmer and his wife from Iowa.

Issues Never So Vital

Miss Hill declared today in opening the institute that "never before have the social questions which we shall discuss had such pertinency to our daily lives and to our immediate future."

Dr. Compton said the size of the conference was small in comparison with the size of the social groups involved.

"But the significance of its work," he said, "must depend largely on the leadership and influence of those who are assembled. I know that this problem is thoroughly realized by the officers of the institute—and that it is perhaps the most difficult aspect of the planning."

Messrs. Babson, Dennison, and Warren gave the Institute idea their full support.

"We are impressed," they said in a joint statement, "with the inability of any one economic class to settle these problems alone. To insure against the use of stupid and perhaps violent measures in this country more opportunities of this kind must be provided for people to gain mutual understanding.

"An enlightened tolerance grows out of the Institute round-tables." Mr. Babson attended many of these discussions himself last year.

The Institute's evening lectures, to be held in Wellesley's Alumnae Hall, are open to the public. There will be open forums following each lecture. The first of these lectures will be Sunday night at 8:15 by Dr. Eduard C. Lindeman, professor of philosophy at the New York School for Social Work.

Max Lerner, professor of politics at Sarah Lawrence College, will head the faculty this year for the second time. Willard Thorp, director of the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council, will assist him. Others on the faculty include: Phillips Bradley, associate professor of political science at Amherst College; Helen Everett Meiklejohn, of the San Francisco School of Social Studies; Alfred D. Sheffield, professor of group leadership at Wellesley College, and Caroline Ware, head of 100 Consumers Councils, who is now on leave from Vassar College.

An institute topic to be thoroughly discussed is "The Clash of Power Groups—Corporate Control and Banking Control." Another will deal with the problem always arising in any discussion of social progress, "Our Social Change—Is It to Be Violent or Peaceful? And What Can Americans Do About It?"

The international field will not be overlooked, Miss Hill said today. Various phases of Fascism and Communism will be discussed and their ascendancy in this country considered.

World Affairs Session At University of Maine

BANGOR, Me., July 6 (AP)—Prominent figures will occupy the speakers' rostrum at the "Maine Institute of World Affairs," to be held at the University of Maine, July 9 and 10.

The institute is sponsored by the Maine State Committee on the Cause and Cure of War in co-operation with the university. Mrs. E. R. Godfrey of Bangor is general chairman.

Among those listed to speak are Raymond L. Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association; William R. Pattangall, Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Judicial Court; Wilfred J. Hinton, director of studies for the Institute of Bankers, London, and James P. Baxter, associate professor of history at Harvard University.

A New England Diva

Luisa Franceschi

Who Sings in "Rigoletto" at the Boston Opera House, July 10

What's Going On In the Arts

The Museum Series

SECOND offering in the weekly showing at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is a "Pieta" by Carlo Crivelli. It will be recalled that the series consisting of displays of a single masterpiece from the Museum collection each week in the Stone Room, began with a panel by Barna of Siena. The isolation of each picture and the special information imparted will help the public to gain a more complete knowledge of works in the permanent collection.

Carlo Crivelli, like Barna of Siena, reflects a transition from the Medieval viewpoint to that of the Renaissance. He lived a rather isolated life in the Adriatic Marches, and adhered to certain principles in painting, engendered by the founder of a school near Venice, Squarcione. Blended in his style were the ornate features of the Byzantine and the newly developed principles of anatomy and perspective. The Renaissance artists were now drawing upon the Classical tradition. They were reaching naturalism, not step by step, but with a jerky uneven progress. Even in Crivelli's pictures, we are aware of a mixture of naturalism and decoration. To create solid forms, he makes them hard; to make them flexible, he shapes them angularly; to convey facial expression, he distorts the features. Every effort withstands the pressure of overemphasis. Carlo was anything but relaxed; he gained every effect by heightening a quality which proved effective, and the result was an overcharged depiction which lacked sobriety and dignified simplification, but contained dramatics and splendor.

In the Museum panel the very subject gives Carlo range for expression. Moreover, his sermonstrates his knowledge of foreshortening, newly acquired information for Italian painters; the colors are luminous, revealing his knowledge of the tempera technique. The forms are clear and the details are ornate. The fruited garland which dips into the composition is typical of inconsistent though lavish accessory.

To us the painting by Crivelli is attractive because of the inconsistency. It has a provincial flavor. It discloses a masterly craftsmanship which could not be balanced with an equivalent depth of imagination. Its decorative beauty is undisputable. The later and greater masters, too subtle, too profound, lost certain vigorous qualities which such painters as Crivelli possessed. They softened with sophistication. D. A.

Luisa Franceschi Opera

Boston is to have brief midsummer opera festival at the Boston Opera House next week, with Luisa Franceschi making her local debut in "Rigoletto" Wednesday evening, July 10. Her company, with a different cast of principals, will be heard in "Carmen" on Thursday evening, July 11. The chorus and principals come largely from the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, it is announced. It is there next season that she is to sing coloratura soprano rôles, the announcement adds. For three years she has been singing opera in Italy under her stage name. She is the daughter of the late Dr. R. W. Bickford of Rockland, Maine. Five years ago she was selected by Mrs. Leonard Hill, president of the American Criterion Society of New York, to study for the opera stage in Italy. In her "Rigoletto" cast will be Poeri, Verna and Ruisi. The leading singers in the "Carmen" cast will be Caselotti, DeMuro and Garrotto. Signor Fulgenzio Guerriesi will conduct the orchestra at both performances. The house will be scaled at popular prices.

Trinidad to Join Puerto Rico Airway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRINIDAD, B. W. I.—Pan American Airways will operate a shuttle mail and pasensger service along the islands between Peurto Rico and Trinidad according to an interview with a Pan American Airways official from St. Lucia, where the planes stop off at present on their journey between Miami and South American ports.

The new service is to include the British islands of Barbados, and the Windward and Leeward groups, as well as one or more French islands.

It is understood that Clipper planes will replace the Commodore type of flying boats now in use between the Americas over the Caribbean route. These Clipper boats will call at Trinidad and Puerto Rico, and the Commodores will be put on service to link up with the smaller islands. Service will start soon.

Post to Take Wife Along

LOS ANGELES, July 6 (AP)—Wiley Post, around-the-world flier, announced last night he and his wife will make an aerial survey between Alaska and Siberia for a commercial airline.

Labor Fares Well in Action By Massachusetts Legislators

When the legislators assumed their seats on Jan. 2, the Massachusetts Federation of Labor confidently predicted great success for its labor legislation program. This week's action on Beacon Hill seems to carry out that prediction as the anti-injunction bill, labor's pet measure, leaped all legislative barriers to make labor's 1935 record almost 100 per cent.

Despite the long legislative weekend which started on the holiday, several outstanding bills were ground out, including Governor Curley's bill for a 48-hour week in state institutions which was passed by the House. A summary of the week's action follows:

The Governor

Action: Sent a special message to the Legislature seeking approval of a $35,000,000 bond issue to finance a state public works program.

Significance: This is the Governor's major "work and wages" program. But it shows a definite shift in the Governor's stand, for only a few weeks ago he told Washington that Massachusetts needed 100 per cent grants as the State could not afford to match federal grants of 45 per cent with the other necessary 55 per cent on public works projects.

Action: Signed a bill allowing the State to negotiate temporary loans for public works projects.

Significance: This measure permits the State to complete PWA projects undertaken under the 1933 $3,400,000,000 without waiting for the federal 30 per cent grants.

The Senate

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill prohibiting courts from issuing injunctions against peaceful picketing and tying up labor's funds without hearing both sides, and protecting labor in contempt proceedings.

Significance: Labor adds another victory to its already long list.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, with the House, a bill unifying the Massachusetts narcotic laws with those of the Federal Government.

Significance: Closes up several loopholes in the law. A Curley-advocated measure.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure establishing a uniform aeronautical code.

Significance: If passed, will aid Massachusetts fliers when they cross state lines, as the Massachusetts law will conform to federal regulations.

Action: Adopted a House amendment on a bill raising from $15 to $20 the amount of weekly wages the courts may exempt from attachment. Sent the bill back for enactment in the House.

Significance: Gives the courts more leeway in protecting wage earners' pay from attachment.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a bill, passed by the House, reimbursing towns for taxes lost on land taken for state parks.

Significance: Several towns face tax losses because of the establishment of state parks which return no revenue to the State.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill perfecting the pari-mutuel betting law.

Significance: Clears up several legal technicalities. It definitely states that the provision that Massachusetts horse tracks shall be at least 50 miles apart applies only to tracks in Massachusetts. The old law said one track shall not be within 50 miles of another. Therefore, a court case came up as to whether this took in tracks outside Massachusetts. The new bill also provides 90 days of horse racing a year instead of 70.

Action: Ordered to a third reading a measure licensing the game of bagatelle.

Significance: Opponents declare the bill lets down the bars to another form of gambling.

The House

Action: Passed to be engrossed legislation establishing an unpaid planning board for Massachusetts.

Significance: The Legislature realizes that some plans are needed to develop Massachusetts along more economic and orderly lines.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill suspending until April 1, 1936, the law prohibiting women and minors to work in textile mills after 6 p. m.

Significance: The suspension bill allows women and minors to work until 10 p. m., as during the NRA, thereby permitting two shifts.

Action: Passed to be engrossed, Governor Curley's measure establishing a 48-hour week in state institutions, but killed a proposed 1 per cent increase in betting taxes and a sales tax measure to finance the measure which will cost $1,800,000 a year.

Significance: If favored by the Senate, 2000 more employees will be necessary, affording many opportunities to fulfill job promises.

Action: Killed the Curley-DeCelles insurance bill which provided lower compulsory automobile insurance costs by decreasing the coverage.

Significance: Unless the Governor can resurrect some feature of this plan, Francis J. DeCelles, insurance commissioner, may decrease the zones from 31 to 4 and provide lower rates for the present high rate zones and higher charges for the present lower rated districts.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill increasing the penalty for drunken driving and strengthening the law.

Significance: The result of the increased drunken driving in Massachusetts.

Life for Kidnapers Effective in Maine

AUGUSTA, Me., July 6 (AP)—Today was the ninetieth day since the eighty-seventh Maine legislature adjourned, and all the 191 laws passed by that body, except emergency measures, automatically became effective today.

Among bills which became law today were these: Fixing life sentence as a mandatory punishment for kidnaping; imposing a $10 license fee on all "games of chance."

Increasing pay of legislators attending special sessions from $2 to $5 a day; appointing a judicial council to study procedures and practices of the state judicial system.

Coves Named for Days By Colonial Settlers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ISLEBORO, Maine, July 6—Near Isleboro, between Camden and Belfast, are three little coves which are named respectively, Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Early settlers from Massachusetts, picking their way in and out along the coast, seeking a good place for settlement, came to a sheltered bay one Friday night and called it Friday Cove.

Proceeding down the coast next day, they came to Northport, and, stopping there, named the place Saturday Cove. Again on Sunday they set out early, and, when it came time for morning worship, they stopped at another little inlet and called it Sunday Cove. The three little harbors have been known by these names ever since.

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Boston Events

Tonight

Near-By Summer Theaters

WEST FALMOUTH—"Her Master's Voice," with Ernest Truex. Falmouth Playhouse, 8:30.

MARSHFIELD HILLS—"The High Road," by Frederick Lonsdale. Marshfield Players, Arthur Holman, Director, Marshfield Hills Theater, 8:30.

GLOUCESTER — "Martine," by Jean Jacques Bernard. Gloucester School of the Little Theater, 8:30.

DENNIS—"It's a Wise Child," Raymond Moore's Cape Playhouse, 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN — "Paris in Spring," with Mary Ellis and Tullio Carminati in a light musical entertainment. 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30. Stage: "Summer Frolic."

EXETER—"Mark of the Vampire," 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "Behind the Green Lights."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Ginger." Jane Withers, the spoilt child of "Bright Eyes," starred in an East Side story. Pesway, 2:20, 5, 7:35, 10:14. Paramount, 9:40 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:40, 8:20. "The Daring Young Man."

FINE ARTS—"My Heart Is Calling," with Jan Kiepura and Marta Eggerth, 1:15, 3:30, 5:50, 7:45, 9:55. "Puss in Boots," cartoon; "Stroll Through Holland." "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." "The Spectacle Maker."

KEITH'S—"She," from H. Rider Haggard's book. 10 a. m., 12:19, 2:38, 4:57, 7:16, 9:35.

STATE — "Escapade," with William Powell and a new star, Luise Rainer. 11:20 a. m., 2:08, 4:55, 7:40, 10:26. "Calm Yourself." Mixture of comedy and excitement, with Robert Young and Madge Evans.

BOSTON—"The Mystery of Edwin Drood." Claude Rains in Charles Dickens's unfinished story. 11:24 a. m., 2:24, 5:27, 8:30. "The Arisonian" western with Richard Dix

MODERN—"Adventures of Tarzan," 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25. "Alibi Ike," baseball story with Joe E. Brown.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl." 2:27, 5:06, 7:45, 10:24. "Break of Hearts."

TREMONT—Janet Gaynor in "Daddy Long Legs," and Tom Brown in "Bachelor of Arts." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

STRAND—"The Little Colonel," 1, 3:53, 6:40, 9:30. "Mystery Woman."

ORPHEUM — Joan Crawford and Robert Montgomery in "No More Ladies." 9:38 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Shirley Temple in "Our Little Girl." 3:50, 6:50, 9:55. "It's a Small World."

UNIVERSITY—"The Last Wilderness," 2:15, 5:10, 8:06. "Break of Hearts."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Going Places," with Lowell Thomas; third episode of "Lost City"; Andy Clyde comedy; "To the Olympics," sport reel; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Sunday

Music

ART MUSEUM—FERA Symphony Orchestra. 3:30.

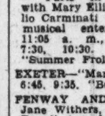
ERA BAND — Frank Gurley, conductor. Franklin Field Bandstand. 6.

ERA BAND—William A. Barrington-Sargent, conductor. Marine Park, South Boston. 6.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—First M. E. Church, Norwood St., Everett. 7:30.

ERA CIVIC CHORUS — Jamaica Pond Bandstand. 8.

Other Events



ERA BASEBALL—Headquarters Team vs. Reading and Oasis Room Supervisors. Swimming races. Other games. Dorchester Boys' Camp, Blue Hills. Buses leave Mattan Square at 11 a. m.

For reservations phone Commonwealth 4354.

HARBOR CRUISE—By Boston and Yarmouth liner. Sails from Hoosac Tunnel Docks, Charlestown, 10:30 a. m. Back at 6.

PROVINCETOWN BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf at 10 a. m., weekdays, and 10:15, Sundays. Back about 8.

PLYMOUTH BOAT—Sails from Long Wharf on week days and Commercial Wharf on Sundays at 10:30 a. m.

NANTASKET BOATS—Leave hourly from Rowe's Wharf. Ritchie's water circus at Paragon Park in mid-afternoon and evening. Harbor sails leave Rowe's Wharf at 8:30 on Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, returning at 11.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at Convention Hall at Newport Beach, R. I., at 10 a. m. Take famous cliff walk. At 2:30 inspect Naval War College.

Monday

Music

ERA BAND—Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Noon.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's corner....	"Emerald Gems";	Dailey's Orch.....	Getting the News
5:30	Temple of Song; A	Austin Wylie and	"Melody Mart"...	Hits and Encores:
5:45	Capella Choir.....	his orchestra.....	Yankee Singers....	talks; records....
6:00	Evening Journal.....	"Evening Tattler"...	News Service.....	Talk, F. W. Wile..
6:15	Bavarian Orchestra..	Features; news..	Features; music..	Dalton Trio ....
6:30	News; features.....	NBC vocalist.....	Minute Men talk..	Frankie Masters &
6:45	E. MacHugh, songs...	Male quartet.....	Dramatic sketch..	orchestra .....
7:00	Dorsey's Orchestra...	"Art of Living"...	Portland Symph-	News Service.....
7:15	Irish Minstrels.....	'Musical Moments'	ony Orchestra	ocal dance music..
7:30	"Frank and Phil".....	Organ recital.....	concert, from San	String ensemble...
7:45	"Operatic Gems";	Sports Review....	Diego exposition.	Fisher's Orch.....
8:00	Leo Spitalny and his	"The Hit Parade":	Merry-Go-Round ..	Modern Minstrels:
8:15	concert orchestra...	Lennie Hayton's	Woodworth's Orch.	Bert Swor and
8:30	Goldman Band Con-	Orchestra and	New York Philhar-	Lou Lubin; orch.
8:45	cert, Edwin Franko	vocal soloists.....	monic - Symphony	Kaltenborn talk...
9:00	Goldman, conductor;	Radio City Party:	Orchestra concert	Concert Hall: Gene
9:15	from Central Park..	soloist; orchestra	from Lewisohn	Baker; orchestra.
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson;	Stadium, Jose	Paige's Orchestra.
9:45	program from Chi-	sketch with Rich-	Iturbi, conductor	News Service.....
10:00	cago: soloists and	ard Bartholemess;	and pianist.....	"Fiesta": program
10:15	specialties	comedy; soloists.	Stadium concert...	from Canada....
10:30	Carefree Carnival:	Concert from Grant	Studio speaker....	Jan Garber and
10:45	popular variety.....	Park, Chicago....	Spotlight Revue...	his orchestra....
11:00	Reports; features.....	Forecasts; news...	News Service.....	Abe Lyman and
11:15	Naylor's Orchestra...	NBC orchestras...	Phelan's Orchestra	his orchestra....
11:30	Ray Noble and his	Ben Pollock and	Fisher's Orchestra	Claude Hopkins &
11:45	dance orchestra.....	his orchestra....	Murphy's Orch.....	his orchestra....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
10:45	String ensemble.....	Marimba band....	Reg. service of The	Morning service of
11:00	News; vocalist.....	Services from St.	Mother Church,	Tremont Temple
11:15	Tony Wons.....	Paul's Cathedral,	The First Church	Baptist Church;
11:30	Weather; musicale...	Boston: sermon,	of Christ Scien-	sermon; quartet;
11:45	Noon Journal.....	E. T. Sullivan....	tist, in Boston...	soloist; organ....
12:00	Opportunity Matinee:	Organ recital.....	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Johnson Orchestra..	Housing talk.....	choir and organ..	program .....
12:30	Radio City Music Hall	University of Chi-	"Now and Then,"	Gypsy music.....
12:45	Symphony Orchestra;	cago Round Table	recorded progr'm	News from London
1:00	vocal soloists and	'Road to Romany':	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	mixed chorus.....	gypsy music.....	with speakers,	from network....
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr.	'Words and Music':	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders;
1:45	Sockman; music....	soloists; organ...	ensemble	soloists; orchestra
2:00	"Your English".....	"Sally of the Talk-	"He, She, and	ERA Symphony
2:15	Concert harpist.....	ies": sketch.....	They": concert...	Orchestra concert
2:30	NBC Light Opera Co.:	Temple of Song:	Hawaiian music..	Readings .....
2:45	Gilbert - Sullivan's	choir; soloists....	News Service.....	Talk, Rep. Lemke
3:00	"Princess Ida"; so-	Levitow Ensemble:	Symphonic Hour:	"Divertissement":
3:15	loists; orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	symphony orches-	recorded progr'm.
3:30	National Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Howard Bar-	Organ recital;
3:45	speaker; quartet....	music; speaker...	low, conductor..	vocal soloists.....
4:00	Pedro Via and his	Deep River Orch.;	St. Louis Parade:	ERA concert band
4:15	tango orchestra.....	vocal soloists.....	vocal soloists and	program .....
4:30	"Uncle Ned," drama.	male quartet.....	Al Roth's dance	"Pop. Varieties"..
4:45	String quartet.....	"The Wise Man"..	orchestra	"Scout Jamboree".
5:00	"Roses and Drums,"	Rhythm Symph'y:	'Song Pictures";	"Melodians"; solo-
5:15	Civil War drama...	De Wolf Hopper.	Terry O'Toole...	ists; orchestra..
5:30	NBC vocalist.....	Dream Drama....	"Musical Comedy	Sanderson and
5:45	Becker dog story.....	NBC recital.....	Moments": rec...	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal.....	Religious period,	News Service.....	National amateur
6:15	Canadian Band.....	from New York..	String quintet.....	night; orchestra.
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	"Continental Vari-	"Smilin' Ed".....	Piano soloist.....
6:45	work dramatic sketch	eties"; popular...	'Musical Moments'	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny and com-	"K-7," secret serv-	Vivian Della Chi-	Evening service
7:15	pany; Bestor Orch..	ice sketch.....	esa; concert orch.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People:	Garden talk.....	Summer Serenade:	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews.	News; report.....	soloists; orchestra	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	'Rhythm at Eight':	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	soloist; orchestra.	choir; organ.....
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Comedy; soloists;	"Bandbox Revue";
8:45	ists; vocal groups...	vocal sextet.....	quartet; orchestra	soloists; orch.....
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	"Beat the Heat—	ERA Opera Orch.,
9:15	concert orchestra...	popular soloists..	Divertissement":	Raffaelo Martino,
9:30	Cornelia O. Skinner..	American Album	Freddie Rich's	conductor .....
9:45	Kurt Brownell, songs.	of Familiar Music	Orch.; soloists....	News Service.....
10:00	"Sunday Evening at	"Uncle Charlie's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Seth Parker's".....	Tent Show": so-	Amateur Night	his orchestra....
10:30	"Road to Yesterday":	loists, players and	from open - air	CBS vocalist.....
10:45	chorus; orchestra...	orchestra	ballroom	"Cong. Opinion"...

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:15 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Third annual American-National Leagues baseball game, Cleveland.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News"
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly," comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC, "One-Night Stands With Pick and Pat"; minstrel show.
8:30 WBZ, "American Adventure," with Stanley High; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels; interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; Jan Peerce, tenor.
9:30 WEEI, "Music at the Haydn's"; musical and dramatic program.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Concert by Max Bendix's Band, Grant Park, Chicago.
10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour: soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Max Baer in "Lucky Smith"; sketch and music.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and vicinity: Occasional showers tonight and early Sunday slightly cooler; gentle to moderate east to northeasterly winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight probably ending Sunday morning; cooler tonight and Sunday.

Maine: Showers tonight and Sunday; cooler Sunday, and in the west portion tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut: Showers tonight probably ending Sunday morning; not quite so warm tonight, cooler Sunday and Sunday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh South shifting to Northwest or north winds over the south portion, and moderate easterly winds becoming northerly Sunday over the north portion, and overcast weather with showers tonight and probably Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	90	Minneapolis	70	88
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	78	90	New York	72	88
Denver	64	86	Norfolk, Va.	76	82
Helena, Mont.	54	70	Philadelphia	76	88
Jacksonville	74	94	St. Louis	82	96
Kansas City	82	98	San Francisco	52	60
Los Angeles	56	76	Washington	78	86
Miami, Fla.	84	94			

A—8 a. m. July 6.
B—Maximum July 5.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:02 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Sunday 4:16 a. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

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The World's Day

Its News at a Glance

Continued from Page 1

France embarked on the military road in its Russian alliance, military dictates have assumed peculiar importance. These are held to require Italian alliance, for an Italy that is not friendly would presumably go over to the German camp.

Marshall—Defended Constitutional Changes

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today's man in the news is John Marshall, 1755-1835. In the tightening constitutional struggle of today, exactly 100 years after he finished his 34 years on the Supreme Court bench, the name of Marshall is invoked to support increased federal powers and amendment of the Constitution to this end, if the people wish it.

"Let the end be legitimate," he wrote, "let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are not prohibited but consist in the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are constitutional. . . . The people make the Constitution and the people unmake it."

Canada—Early Elections Promised

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's lawmakers turned their attention to election campaigns today, the seventeenth Parliament being at an end after passing the most far-reaching legislation in the Dominion's history.

Measures approved: Created a wheat board; established a Dominion trade and industry commission; provided an eight-hour day in industry; enacted a $10,000,000 program to assist in the construction of houses; established a long-term mortgage credit for fishermen; amended the criminal code to deal more adequately with the pari-mutuel system of betting on race tracks and to meet illegal profiteering by industry.

Prime Minister Richard B. Bennett told the House the general election would be held as soon as possible.

Air Line—Route by Greenland Likely

COPENHAGEN (AP)—American air authorities, it was indicated today, are discussing the possibility of a transatlantic air route via Greenland.

Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen, the United States Minister to Denmark, was interrupted at a banquet at Aalborg, Jutland, last night, by a telephone call from Washington. She declined further comment than to say that air authorities were "seeking information."

Picketing—Housewives Resist Sales Tax

AUDUBON, N. J. (AP)—Housewives were organizing today to picket grocery and meat stores, to promote a consumers' strike against the state sales tax.

Pledges for picket duty were being circulated for signature. The plan calls for the posting of a picket at each store with the duty of urging customers to refuse to pay the levy. The police chief said no action would be taken against the pickets as long as their activities are conducted in an orderly manner.

Liberals—Call Cuban Deportation an Honor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"This delegation has been honored by deportation by the present Cuban dictatorship." Thus 15 American liberals capitalized on the publicity resulting from their ill-fated private inquisition into Cuban affairs, on arriving in New York today. After receiving far more attention via the handcuff and prison camp route, they planned a new investigating commission, "to be staked with such prominent names that Cuba cannot refuse entrance."

The commission, sponsored by the American Writers' League, went to investigate charges of labor oppression in Cuba, allegedly aided by the large American industrial empires.

Pan American Asks Manila Franchise

MANILA, P. I., July 5 (AP)—Gov.-Gen. Frank Murphy today sent a special message to the Philippine Legislature asking that it grant a franchise here to Pan American Airways for its proposed trans-pacific service.

The Governor General sent the message because legislators apparently were apathetic toward the project. With Manuel Quezon, president of the insular Senate and dominant Filipino political figure, favoring a base here, Pan American representatives were optimistic that favorable action would be taken.

Engineers for the air line are already here with a portion of the equipment needed for the Manila base, ready to start construction on the last remaining link of the contemplated transoceanic line.

A 25-year franchise was asked.

Largest Bus Line Of and For Negroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—Two Negro businessmen of Winston-Salem have built up the largest Negro transportation business in the world, so far as is known here. They are C. R. Peebles, president, and E. T. Miller, secretary of the "Safe Bus, Inc."

Here is what the company is doing:

Operating 42 passenger buses within the corporate limits of Winston-Salem.

Transporting an average of 8000 passengers daily.

Purchasing gasoline and oil at an annual cost of $30,000

Paying city, state and federal taxes amounting to $10,000 annually.

Expending $20,000 annually for new equipment.

Employing 75 drivers, mechanics and clerks.

Paying out $65,000 yearly in wages.

Cuban Intelligence Corps Wins Again Against Crime

HAVANA, July 6 (AP)—Cuba's army intelligence corps was on top today in another encounter with major crime, thereby adding to a record less publicized but comparable to that of Washington's "G-men" and London's Scotland Yard.

Standing his ground against the pistol fire of five trapped extortionists at Camaguey yesterday, a corporal of the corps shot and killed Jorge Garcia, leader of the band. They are accused of trying to collect $25,000 from Manuel Lopez, Camaguey merchant. The other four escaped, fleeing under fire.

June the Month of Roses—July in the Fenway Garden

By a Staff Photographer

Roses in the Fenway Attract Many Visitors

The garden is fragrant with scent and lush with color, and visitors give voice to many oh's and ah's at the size and brilliance of tea-roses, like the Rev. F. Page Roberts, Ophelia, Los Angeles, Princess de Sagan, President Hoover, Killarney Beauty and a host of others. And the climbers, Dr. Van Fleet, Pauls Scarlet, Silver Moon and the rest, come in for their share of admiration

Roosevelt Rejects Plea Of Ethiopia Against Duce

(Continued from Page 1)

with a view to a peaceful settlement, has given its attention to the controversy which has unhappily arisen between your Government and the Italian Government and that the controversy is now in process of arbitration.

My Government hopes that, whatever the facts or merits of the controversy may be, the arbitral agency dealing with this controversy may be able to arrive at a decision satisfactory to both of the Governments immediately concerned.

Furthermore, and of great importance, in view of the provisions of the Pact of Paris, to which both Italy and Abyssinia are parties, in common with 61 other countries, my Government would be loath to believe that either of them would resort to other than pacific means as a method of dealing with this controversy or would permit any situation to arise which would be inconsistent with the commitments of the pact.

League Backed

By this reassertion of the Paris Pact, the American Government maintains its consistent record of diplomatic backing, as already furnished in the Far East, but does not seek to remind Italy and Ethiopia by direct or pointed notes of its view that the pact may be in prospect of violation.

Moreover, the paragraph supporting the League of Nations is expected to be of much use to that body in its difficult efforts. Threatened with withdrawal of Italy, just as Japan and Germany withdrew when the League reprimanded their policies, the League needs any backing it can get.

If the League proceeds to any formal steps against either side in the controversy, such as the imposition of an arms or loan embargo, the present American attitude in support of its efforts may become very important. For in the event of hostilities, the United States would be one of the great prospective suppliers of munitions and materials of war. Already American export figures are under considerable study. Rumors of heavy shipments of mules to Italy are not confirmed, but it is evident that if matters become more serious the American markets will be sought for many essentials of warfare.

Arms Contracts

Already, according to circumstantial reports, both sides are placing huge orders with various European manufacturers. Abyssinia, at least, is having difficulty in securing contracts, and may soon be at the doors of American munitions-men, muleteers, or other apparently nonwarlike purveyors. Under those circumstances, the United States will have to make up its mind both as to whether it shall supply the sinews of a new war anyway and whether the sales shall be made on credit.

President Roosevelt overruled earlier tendencies to delay in the reply to Ethiopia when he conferred with Secretary Hull before and during the afternoon's Cabinet meeting. He had obviously made up his mind on a skillful and simple diplomatic course, and apparently considered that further delay would only pile up ambiguities and misinterpretation of the clear American policy.

Thus, Ethiopia is not entirely turned away by the American note, since it supports the League and reaffirms the Pact, but it does not enlist the United States as a crusader for its cause. At the same time, there is nothing to affront Italy in the communication.

Door Left Open

However, the door is left open to further action of a stronger kind—should events take a surprising turn and make it advisable. More forceful assertion of the Kellogg Pact is always possible. Mildness in the present note is explained on the ground that hostilities have not yet begun, while they were regarded to be in full swing on the two earlier occasions—Russo-Chinese and Sino-Japanese—when former Secretary Stimson protested.

An arms embargo runs into the difficulty of being more injurious to Abyssinia than to Italy, and hence may not be the ultimate course to be followed. Abyssinia, too, is not in default on debts to the United States, while Italy is, so that under the Johnson Act, loans or credits could be advanced to the former and not to the latter. Few American businessmen, it is felt here, would regard the security as very good. Unless events change sharply, extensive sales of munitions are not expected, and the issue of an embargo is still remote.

Britain Eager to Halt Strife; Secret Accord Held to Link Paris-Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—British soundings in Paris to see whether France would back up firm action by the League of Nations in the Italio-Ethiopian quarrel have met no success so far, the Monitor learns.

The French are understood to have agreed that it is desirable war be prevented, but to have advanced the view that this should be done by diplomatic means, which they invited Britain to suggest. Britain, on the other hand, considers that something more drastic is necessary, since Italian troops are still pouring toward East Africa.

Meanwhile, there are strong indications that the French and Italians have concluded a military agreement whereby Italy will be able to reduce her garrison along the French frontier to a handful, thus releasing a considerable force for use elsewhere.

Some reports declare that the agreement goes further and provides for joint action should there be trouble in Austria, but these are discounted here, in view of the fact that Yugoslavia opposes Italian military intervention in Austria under any circumstances, and France and Yugoslavia are allies.

British diplomacy is inclined to treat France's present coolness as an attempt to induce Britain to make a bid for French support by offering to take a greater interest in questions involving European security. It is expected there will be many more exchanges of views in the next few weeks before the situation clears.

Meanwhile, Britain's desire to prevent war remains undiminished. The League of Nations Union Council, of which Sir Austen Chamberlain is a member, passed a resolution in the midweek, urging the Government to take any measures, "however drastic," to safeguard peace and maintain the supreme authority of the League.

Duce, Standing on Gun, Tells 12,000 Soldiers African Clash Is Final

SALERNO, Italy, July 6 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini, standing on a cannon, told 12,000 Blackshirts ready to depart for East Africa today that "we have decided upon a struggle in which we as a Government and people will not turn back. The decision is irretrievable."

Today's speech was addressed to the volunteer Blackshirts of the "Jan. 3" division who are expected to sail shortly for Africa. Il Duce told them that the eyes of Italy were upon them and exhorted them to do their duty.

"Remember," he said, "that Italians have always defeated the black races. Adua (where Italy suffered a severe defeat in an invasion of Ethiopia in 1896) was an exception only because of the difference in proportion between the forces. There were only 4000 Italians against 100,000 Ethiopians."

Appeal to Soldiers

While the volunteers cheered him enthusiastically, the Premier, dressed in the uniform of Chief of the Fascisti Militia, declared:

"Italy today is rewriting an heroic page of her history,"

He said that the battle of Adua was a day of misfortune only because the Italian Government at that time was less preoccupied with the bravery of her soldiers than with "miserable questions of Parliament."

All Italy, he declared, is "behind her sons who are leaving for Africa. Every Italian prefers a life of heroism to a life of uselessness."

The last phrase produced a tremendous ovation. Mussolini went on to say that Italy was a protagonist of a great page of her history and that "all the world must recognize the worth of the Fascist spirit."

ROME, July 6 (AP)—Italy continued her enormous preparations for a campaign in East Africa today with one more obstacle of intervention, the United States, removed from her way.

The reply of the Washington State Department to Emperor Haile Selassie was received here with appreciation of America's neutral attitude, which was taken for granted.

Since a government spokesman had already said an appeal could in no way change Italy's attitude in the Ethiopian controversy, it was asserted that the American reply prevented a situation which would be embarrassing to each country.

Protectorate Foreshadowed

There was no concealment of the impression that the Washington attitude was more incisive than that taken by Great Britain during the recent visit to Rome of Anthony Eden, Minister for League of Nations Affairs.

It was considered, however, that England has two more reasons than the United States to intervene; the League of Nations and Lake Tsana, in Ethiopia, which furnishes part of the waters of the Nile.

Regarding America's expressed hope there would be a peaceful settlement of the controversy, it was said that this depends upon Ethiopia, since Premier Mussolini has already determined that a "total solution" of the problem must be achieved, All Italians interpret this to mean a mandate over Ethiopia, backed by a military occupation.

If the African kingdom accepts this position, there will be no war.

Italian newspapers gave big headlines to Paris dispatches saying that Premier Pierre Laval had given the British Ambassador a sharp "No" answer to England's attempts to form a united front with France to keep Italy out of Ethiopia.

Duel on Ethiopia Refused by Briton

By the Associated Press

London, July 6

BECAUSE he criticized the warlike attitude of Premier Benito Mussolini while speaking on the Abyssinian question in the House of Commons, Maj. Clement Richard Attlee, deputy leader of the Opposition, has been challenged to a duel.

The challenger is Capt. G. A. Fanelli, editor of Il Secolo Fascista, who further describes himself as on leave from the Italian Army.

"I hope," stated Capt. Fanelli's letter of challenge, "that your belonging to the English Army will counsel you to agree to this request."

That hope was dashed, however, in Major Attlee's reply.

"The fact of your proving superior in armed combat is quite irrelevant to the issue of the propriety of your Government's action inAbyssinia," he asserted.

Ex-Queen of Greece Wins Divorce Suit

BUCHAREST, July 6 (AP)—On the ground that her husband, the former King George of Greece, had abandoned his marital domicile in Roumania, the Court of Appeals today granted an absolute divorce to former Queen Elizabeth.

The public in general regarded the annulment as an accomplished fact last March 1, when the former Queen resumed her Roumanian citizenship. Under Roumanian law, the wife has the citizenship of her husband, but on that date the Roumanian Supreme Court granted Elizabeth Roumanian citizenship. Ex-Queen Elizabeth is the daughter of the Dowager Queen Marie of Roumania.

Garment Trades Strike Averted by Agreement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—A new agreement between labor and employers in the garment industry has been reached on the basis of the four-point program recommended by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and new contracts will be drafted next week to re-establish peace in this industry.

The agreement, which was reached after an all-day conference between representatives of the employers and labor here yesterday, averts the threatened strike of 40,000 workers in the cloak and suit industry.

Industrial Centers to Give Way To Gardens, Pittsburgh Hears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 6—The very success for which it strives is dooming Pittsburgh to obsolescence and ultimate abandonment as a thing no longer necessary in a world of beauty, in the opinion of Frank Lloyd Wright, distinguished architect and apostle of decentralization of industry. Mr. Wright holds that this is true not only of the "Steel City," but of all industrial centers that have failed to keep the machine in subjugation to the man.

Mr. Wright's indictment of current industrialism was made in a prepared statement issued recently in conjunction with the exhibition here of "Broadacre City," a model of what he sees as the city of tomorrow—free of poverty, smoke and noise, a place without congestion, ugly factories or dangerous traffic. In it every family would have a cozy home and at least an acre of ground around it.

"The city," he writes, "becomes more and more a slum as it becomes less and less livable, and no doubt eventually—as new machines and processes are invented—will become wholly obsolete, just as any factory does—sometimes overnight."

Pittsburgh Once Beautiful

It was not so many years ago, as geological time goes, that grass and trees covered the impressive gorge through which the waters of the Allegheny and the Monongahela flow to meet the Ohio at "the Point." Fish swam in the rivers. The sky overhead was clear and blue; it was beautiful.

Then the pioneers came, and later they built iron foundries and a jumble of houses, factories and warehouses along these rivers and laid down narrow irregular streets in the triangle of land formed by the rivers. This was the day of "Iron Town," but it was soon supplanted by the steel age and all the roar and smoke and rush for power this term implies.

The smoke and gases, poured from the stacks of the furnaces, did away with the verdure of the hillsides. The rivers were made rusty by the corroding acids emptied into them from the great mills. Workers' houses were built row on row, huddled together at the base af the hills and gradually forced up their sides, to perch crazily.

This is the modern city of centralized industry, centralized living and decentralized government, as Mr. Wright sees Pittsburgh. It is a city in which the few fortunate ones move over the hills into smoke-free, sunny communities, or move away completely—after they have made sufficient money. It is a successful city, measured by today's yardstick of material success. But can it last?

Seeds of Own Destruction

Mr. Wright thinks not. The "blind forces" that in blind ownership built Pittsburgh and other cities like it, regardless of themselves, are "now turning against the city to destroy it as they will destroy all our ultra-industrial crowdings we call urban," he declared.

Pittsburgh, symbol of industrialism, in his opinion, is already but slightly more than "useless scaffolding for the life that will soon appear."

"I wonder," he writes, "how far, right now, the great mills themselves, so brutal, big and barren of human interest and out of human scale, are necessary. I suspect they, too, are now scaffolding no longer needed, and their real purpose can and will go afield into great parks and take there also, roundabout within a radius of 10 miles or more, the humanity that suffered them to be as cruel as they are."

If good sense prevails, Mr. Wright believes, the city may realize broader and better living conditions. But if the mills and factories fail to lead in this direction, "so much the worse for their basic interests," he warns, suggesting that we ask Henry Ford what the result will be, for "Mr. Ford is saying something sensible about decentralization of industry these days."

What Might Have Been

Mr. Wright, the artist, speculates on what a different city Pittsburgh might have been with its rivers dammed into quiet pools, with waterfalls and picturesque terraces on the hillsides, with factories and stores spread gracefully on these terraces, with homes and gardens uncrowded and in the sunshine.

"No one can say," he insists, "that Pittsburgh environment is not beautiful, that the site of the city itself has no points of advantage. It was the city itself that ignored the advantages and caused the environment."

Consequently, he predicts:

"In all probability, the city will have to be abandoned some day, a rusty ruin to tumble into the river, keeping the river waters still stained with oxide of iron for another half century, meanwhile serving at least to mark the spot where one great phase of human endeavor—centralization—ended, and another phase began, to be known as the era of decentralization; the era wherein man as unit became more free by way of the machine that under centralization came near to enslaving him."

That is the black picture this artist paints. It is an introduction to the scintillating view of the possible city of the future. In fact, Mr. Wright would not have a city at all; it would be a broad community, coordinating life in small homes, small gardens, small factories and even small private laboratories and workshops where much of the community's production would be carried on.

Patronage Cream Skimmed by Long In Latest Bills

BATON ROUGE, La., July 6 (AP)—Laughing off the ineffectual thrusts of his opposition, Senator Huey P. Long today prepared to skim the patronage cream from his political enemies' milk by legislation.

With his 26-bill program designed to put a virtual end to local self-government in the State already well on its way toward final passage, Senator Long radiated good cheer as he directed his obedient majority in the special session of the Louisiana Legislature called to tighten his grip on the State's politics.

Standing out among the bills is the one placing all non-elective state and municipal officers under the state Civil Service Commission, which is controlled by the Long administration.

Still another measure will clinch the Senator's hiring and firing privileges over the State's 12,000 schoolteachers by giving the controlled state budget committee the right to reject suggested teacher appointments.

Various other measures will put the finishing touches on Mr. Long's invasion of the executive powers of his main opponent, Mayor T. Semmes Walmsley of New Orleans.

The Senate is scheduled to meet today to receive the bills from the House and send them to the finance committee. The measures will be enacted finally Monday, before Mr. Long returns to Washington.

British Sailors Get Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More British seamen are now in jobs than at any time since the depth of the depression was reached, it is revealed in figures published here recently by the Board of Trade. When the census was taken 100,259 seamen were employed, compared with 96,916 in 1933 and 99,142 in 1932.

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Russia Prints 35,000,000 Books During 1935, Since More Than Half the People Learned to Read

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW.—The Soviet publishing system—controlled and operated by the state and the ruling Communist Party—will print 35,000,000 copies of full-length books in 1935 as compared with less than half that number in 1934. This reveals, however, not so much increased demand as the availability of more paper. Book publishing schedules for several years in Russia have been conditioned by the paper shortage.

More than half of Russia's population only recently has learned to read, and the demand of these new readers apparently is insatiable. At the same time Russia's rulers are determined propagandists, who distribute to their people on a scale probably hitherto unknown books and pamphlets expressing their viewpoint on every subject.

Board Passes on Books

For the making of books the Soviet state has created an elaborate organization which becomes more specialized with the rapid increase in production. Groups of great central publishing houses work in Moscow and Leningrad, while regional concerns work in the various republics and territories. All must submit their schedules to a central board which makes certain that there are no unnecessary duplications and that no books are printed which are undesirable from the viewpoint of the dominant faction of the Communist Party. Aside from these restrictions, the publishing houses are given considerable latitude in their choice of material.

The literary field is divided among central publishing houses. One specializes in Russian and foreign classics, another in fine editions, a third in Soviet fiction, drama and poetry. One concern which publishes only works on sociology and economics printed 2,000,000 copies last year and will double its output this year. Another deals only with scientific and political works, while one publishes only dictionaries, handbooks and standard reference works.

There are houses for publishing only children's books, or history, or geography and atlases, or agriculture. The latter has an enormous output of textbooks for agricultural and cattle-breeding institutes and practical handbooks for collective farmers. Some of its editions exceed a million copies.

Low Prices

Mass production is the rule. Books are made and sold as cheaply as possible. There are paper and cloth bindings. The State Literature House, largest state concern, will publish this year an edition of Pushkin's works in 300,000 copies. This house will devote 13 per cent of its titles this year to foreign writers, including Mrs. Pearl Buck, Jonn dos Passos, Theodore Dreiser, Sherwood Anderson, Michael Gold, Ernest Hemingway, Richard Aldington, H. G. Wells, André Gide, Romain Rolland, André Malraux and Lion Feuchtwangler. Russian classics compose 24 per cent of its list.

Academia, specializing in fine printing, has scheduled editions of the Iliad and the Odyssey, Sophocles' tragedies and a second volume of the comedies of Plautus, a series of masterpieces of the Middle Ages, including "Scandanavian Sagas," "Irish Sagas" and Chanson de Roland."

State publishing houses are equipped to print books not only in Russian but in the numerous languages of national minorities. Regional concerns specialize in the languages of their own districts. Books are printed annually in every one of the 200-odd languages and dialects of Russia, some of which had no alphabets until recently.

Much Propaganda

Two houses in Moscow publish books in almost every foreign language and dialect which are distributed through agents in every continent. This is largely propaganda, although students find many of these publications useful. They print standard Marxist literature, collections of Soviet speeches, reports of Soviet congresses and occasional works of fiction and travel with a Communist tinge.

The ruling Communist Party and most Government commissariats have their own publishing houses. The latter specialize in technical material for the use of their own employees, while the former prints various decrees, speeches and expositions of Communist doctrine.

Russia might be described as a publishers' paradise, because the demand for the printed word is so great that almost every edition is assured of sale in advance. Stuffed with propaganda, the public is eager for non-Communist literature, and large editions of foreign fiction or Russian and foreign classics are sold out the day they are placed on sale. But of course no person can buy in Russia any book which has not be approved by the ruling Communist faction.

The total number of bound books printed in the United States of recent years, according to the Bookbinding Magazine, follows: 1929—235,360,032; 1931—184,235,173; 1933—220,789,903. Estimates for the year 1934 and for the current year are not available, but it is probable the totals will show increases over 1933.

Australians Urge Place in Museum For Southern Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Sydney had its most exciting day for many years, when through radio sets and from special newspaper editions, its people learned, almost minute by minute, of the perilous progress back to safety from mid-Tasman recently of Sir Charles Kingsford-Smith, Capt. P. G. Taylor, and John Stannage in the disabled Southern Cross, which had been attempting a mail flight to New Zealand.

Six hundred miles from Sydney a piece of engine cowling flew out and cracked the starboard propeller. Sir Charles shut off the starboard engine to prevent vibration wrecking the plane, and almost as quickly decided it was useless to battle through storms ahead and began the battle for land and safety. Sometimes it was only 20 feet above the waves.

Then the port engine began to give trouble because it was starved for oil. Captain Taylor, navigator, went out on a narrow oil-covered strut in stockinged feet to the "dead" starboard engine, "milked" oil for it into a thermos flask, and emptied it into an attaché case held by Stannage at the door of the plane. Then Taylor climbed on to the strut to the "starved" port engine and fed the oil from the attaché case into it. Several times he did this until the port engine began to function normally and do its share of getting the Southern Cross back to Sydney.

Hundreds of pounds were offered for souvenirs from the Southern Cross. The two things most sought after—the broken propeller and the oil-stained attaché case—were given away; the propeller to the director of mail services and the case to a colleague of Smith's who made preparations for a search if the Southern Cross, came down.

There is a suggestion that the Southern Cross, conqueror of both the Atlantic and Pacific as well as the Tasman, has made her last important flight. The "Old Bus," as she is known in both book and film, is an eight-year-old Fokker, has flown 400,000 miles. A proposal that the Federal Cabinet will consider is that the historic airplane should be acquired by the Commonwealth and placed in the National Museum in Canberra.

Art Center Joins France and Spain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — France has made a contribution to the spread of Spanish culture with the completion here of the "House of Velázquez," formed for the purpose of providing French students with the chance of studying Spanish art and literature in Spain.

Furthering of Franco-Spanish cultural relations was the most cherished aim of the late Pierre Paris, noted archaeologist. M. Legendre and M. Dumas are the actual realizers of Paris's dream. Thanks to their constant efforts, Madrid now owns another artistic gem among its buildings, as well as an international institute which, besides improving relations between France and Spain, will be a great aid to the spread of Spanish art.

The "House of Velázquez" was planned in 1916 and its erection begun in 1920. It will house 26 students. One of the chief architectural features of the building its the central "patio." This has an opening on one side, adorned by three magnificent arches, through which may be obtained a marvelous view of the distant Sierra de Guadarrama. The land on which the "House of Velázques" is built was given by ex-King Alfonso, then one of the plan's most enthusiastic promoters.

Educators Called To Full Service For Communities

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, July 6—The schoolhouse as a service station for the entire procession of humanity at all ages and levels is the aim toward which Miss Agnes Samuelson, state superintendent of instruction of Iowa, will work during her year as president of the National Education Association.

In committee meetings here today at the close of the annual convention, Miss Samuelson was making her ideals felt, calling upon her colleagues to use a microscope to re-examine the procedures of education and a telescope for a clearer perspective of their goals.

She will emphasize the democratic participation of teachers, together with administrators in formulating school programs, the expansion of the school life below the age of 5 and beyond the age of 21, deeper and stronger character education, and an attitude of wise guidance and sympathy with the problems of youth, rather than one of mistrust and criticism.

Citizens' Conferences

Miss Samuelson comes to the national association from a state which has developed lay interest in education, and she would like to see the Iowa citizens' conferences adopted by other states, calling into consultation representatives of all types of organizations—women's clubs, business and professional organizations, parent-teacher associations, labor, service clubs and farmers.

Iowa has developed close cooperation with preparatory schools, colleges, radio and newspapers, it has an outstanding course in music appreciation for rural schools and it has put on forums in Des Moines.

Under Miss Samuelson's direction the Iowa elementary schools take one leading subject each year, history being the topic for the coming semester as geography was for the last one. The high schools this year will direct attention upon developing personality, character, guidance, and participation in the social life.

A Growing Business

The new president will be the representative of a big business, for the job of the public schools in the United States has almost doubled since 1900. Elementary school enrollments have jumped from 15,000,000 to more than 20,000,000, high schools from 500,000 to almost 7,000,000 and higher institutions from 91,000 to 496,000. In 1900 only 69 per cent of the children were attending school regularly, but now the figure is 85 per cent.

Not only have more children entered school but they have stayed longer, thus the high school with its more expensive program has been growing much faster than the elementary school.

The total school bill for each child is 57 cents daily, of which 33 cents goes to the teacher; textbooks and teaching supplies cost 3 cents, and another 2 cents covers the cost of administering the school system.

While there is at present definite tendency to restore teachers' salaries, the majority receive from $500 to $1500 a year, and those receiving less than $500 outnumber those paid more than $2500.

Economy in Administration

The teachers may not be getting their share of school funds, but the leaks, according to Dr. Raymond Guy Campbell, who has conducted a survey under the direction of Dr. N. L. Engelhardt of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

As the result of this study, Dr. Campbell declares that millions of dollars could be saved to the taxpayers by more satisfactory budgetary procedures. Savings could be effected, he believes, by the substitution of larger administrative units for the many small school ones and the use of trained personnel to supervise expenditures.

Improvement of teachers' salaries, tenure and permanent federal aid for education, together with protection of academic freedom and a survey of discriminations, are the chief items on the program which Miss Samuelson is charged with putting through this year.

Surveys by the National Education Association show an increasing tendency toward dismissal of teachers, although in 69 suits brought under the tenure laws, 24 were won by members of the profession.

Types of Blue Laws

"Blue laws" exist in some states. An Oregon school, according to the educators, provides that all men teachers must be married and no women teachers may be, A North Carolina school prohibits its men and women teachers from going out in company and requires them to teach in Sunday school.

There are provisions such as that a teacher may not be out after 10 o'clock on school nights, and other regulations which according to the educators invade "the right of the teacher to be a human being."

Last year 22 states considered bills which would put new requirements on persons seeking contracts or credentials for school service.

Proposed Restrictions

Eighteen states considered requiring candidates to subscribe to loyalty pledges. Employment of married persons would be prohibited under certain conditions by bills proposed in Alaska, Delaware, Nebraska, New Mexico, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

Montana rejected a bill which would have prohibited the employment of married women teachers. Rhode Island proposed requiring teachers to be United States citizens, and state residence for specified periods was considered in Delaware, Massachusetts, and New York.

As the result of eight years' study by a committee headed by B. R. Buckingham, Ginn and Company, Boston, the association now is in possession of considerable data on the economic status of the teacher.

Income of Teachers

The committee report shows that after 35 or 40 years of work, women city teachers may expect to have accumulated $10,000, while married men teachers may amass $17,000, a sum insufficient for retirement needs.

The average income of 2358 city teachers who sent in monthly statements to the committee was $2043, of which 16 per cent was devoted to saving, 13 per cent to giving, 65 per cent to necessities, and 6 per cent to betterment. This compares unfavorably with the desirable budgeting which is estimated at 20 per cent for saving, 10 per cent to giving, 50 per cent to necessities, and 20 per cent to betterment.

The association will attempt to show the public this year that higher payments are necessary in order to obtain the better type of teachers, and that not only teachers but all low-paid workers must have more money to spend in order to restore prosperity to the country.

League's Committee Gets to Work With Increasing Tourism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—So important is tourist traffic regarded from an economic viewpoint that the Economic Committee of the League of Nations has devoted considerable attention to it as a factor in international life. It is chiefly concerned with travel as an important part of the trade exchanges, whether visible or invisible, of the world.

After the World War travel reached its high water mark. As everybody knows it has now, owing to the changed conditions, slumped, and a number of countries which had come to reckon with tourist trade as a substantial contribution to their resources, are acutely feeling the pinch.

A subcommittee was established to collaborate with the secretary, and to consult various tourist organizations. Now the League committee, after noting its conclusions, decided to ask a Committee of Experts to give special attention to a series of questions.

The questions which call for immediate investigation were defined as follows:

"1. The reduction of charges and various formalities for the issue of passports and visés.

2. The simplification and possibly the standardization of customs documents for motor traffic and the reduction of the charges applicable thereto.

3. Civil responsibility of motorists.

4. Improvement of transport conditions by rail.

5. Visitors' taxes.

6. Co-ordination of tourist propaganda and joint organization thereof by a certain number of countries.

7. Circulation of propaganda material.

8. Joint tourist program.

Gold Seekers Attempt Air Survey of Papua

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Experienced businessmen and prospectors expect that in a few years Papua will rival the neighboring Mandated Territory of New Guinea as an active source of gold.

At present a party, including a police officer and four native policemen are establishing a base at d'Albertis Junction, 600 miles up the Fly River. From this base an amphibian plane, which is now on its way to Sydney, will be flown over the unexplored mountain country that lies to the east of the border of Dutch New Guinea. Where promising country is detected from the air, ground parties will be landed either on the lakes near the Fly River, or, where this is impracticable, on landing grounds which will be prepared.

N. E. A. President

Miss Agnes Samuelson
Iowa Superintendent of Schools

Vacations Put Jobless Key West In Prosperity Class in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEY WEST, Fla., July 5—One year ago today Key West, with 80 per cent of its population on relief, began to look in an entirely new direction for prosperity. Under new-deal administration it forgot regrets over a departed era of activity as an industrial and military center and turned its attention to developing its many vacation possibilities. The result has been that it has enjoyed the best tourist season on record. Not only did 38,000 visitors come to the city, but most of them stayed longer than was the custom in earlier years.

On July 5 last year the city of Key West and its county, Monroe, took unique action to meet the emergency of vanished trade and increasing unemployment. Resolutions were adopted which surrendered all legal powers to Florida's Governor, Dave Sholtz.

Governor Sholtz asked Julius F. Stone, Florida FERA administrator, to accept the position of receiver. Mr. Stone studied the situation and considered the possibility of moving the entire population to industrial centers elsewhere. He finally concluded, however, that the city could be put on its feet again if it was rehabilitated as a tourist resort.

Never Experienced Frost

Beneath universal signs of neglect, he recognized the charm of the Old World atmosphere, the beauty of tropical plants, the opportunities for yachting, bathing, fishing and other sports. He learned that Key West is said to be the only city in America which has never experienced frost.

But he saw that to make the place attractive to tourists a tremendous amount of work would have to be done quickly. The usual relief labor would not be sufficient—and no funds were available except for relief work.

Putting the saving of their city up to the citizens of Key West themselves, Mr. Stone organized a Volunteer work Corps. In it 4004 men have worked without pay for a total of 1,749,440 hours.

Buildings that were neither beautiful nor useful have been removed and pleasant gardens have been laid out in their places. Trucks working night and day at first, hauled away 89,974 cubic yards of refuse from streets and vacant lots.

Waterfront Cleared

Although miles of good beaches surround the city it had never had a regular bathing beach. Now willing hands cleared from long stretches of the best sands masses of seaweed and driftwood which had accumulated on them. At one point a number of attractive cabanas were built for the accommodation of tourists.

The Navy Department turned over to the ERA its submarine base for use as a yacht basin. During the season 127 yachts have made use of its facilities.

To bring visitors to the newly furbished town, Mr. Stone arranged to subsidize the Key West Airways, and also to reopen the city's largest tourist hotel, the Casa Marina, which had lain empty and deserted for several seasons.

The work of improvement went on as winter tourists began to arrive in growing numbers. The peak of the season was reached in February. In that month, hotels accommodated 3214 guests as compared to 1278 the previous season.

Land and Sea Refurbished

In the course of the winter the harbor was cleared of all hazards and what is said to be the only tropical open-air aquarium in the world was completed and opened to the public.

Apartments, homes and hotels were rehabilitated on a self-liquidating basis. Murals for public and semi-public buildings were painted by members of an ERA artist colony. The solid mahogany home of a retired sea captain was converted into an art gallery.

A Hospitality League was established in order to provide entertainment for visitors. Two celebrations, El Grito de Yara and La Samana Alegre, were inaugurated. There were mass drill exhibitions by school children, field meets, tennis and golf tournaments. Free classes in art, dramatics, music, dancing, handicrafts and other subjects were arranged.

Before the next season opens, a number of new improvements will have been completed. Among them is a swimming pool built in the form of a South Sea atoll. A bridle path system is also being laid out.

An experimental farm started to provide fresh vegetables for residents on the relief roll is to be developed into an agricultural project looking to fuller use of the truck farming possibilities of the district.

Statistics compiled at the end of the first "New Deal season" at Key West show a 46 per cent increase in the number of tourists, an 86 per cent increase in hotel registrations, and a 150 per cent increase in rooming-house guests. There has been a 350 per cent increase in building activities apart from ERA construction work.

Uniform Voltage Urged in Britain To End Confusion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng.—Immediate expenditure by Britain's electrical industry of from £15,000,000 to £18,000,000 on standarization of voltages, of which there are now 14, was urged by Mr. E. E. Hoadley, in his presidential address at the recent British National Electrical Convention here.

The convention was the biggest attempt yet made by British electrical interests to get together. Some 2300 representatives of the Central Electricity Board, the Electricity Commissioners, municipalities, members of the Provincial Electric Supply Association and the Association of Electric Power Companies, manufacturers, cable makers, wholesalers and contractors attended.

The Prince of Wales sent a message in which he declared that "the all-important process of rationalizing our industry in general is largely dependent upon the further development of our electrical resources, both actual and potential."

Mr. Hoadley also urged standardization of charges and some standardization or control of apparatus. He criticized some of the very cheap pieces of apparatus now on the market so poorly constructed as to be a danger to consumers.

Miss C. Haslett, director of the Electrical Association for Women, pleaded for higher salaries for women in the electrical industry and the necessity for the education of domestic servants and school children as well as women who did their own work in the proper way to live an "all-electric life."

An exhibition of the latest apparatus of between 60 and 70 electrical manufacturers proved an attraction to delegates. Chief among the novelties was a tilting kettle which automatically rejected its plug when no water was in the kettle, or when the housewife lifted it to pour its boiling contents into her teapot.

Canada Welcomes Relief Strike End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — News that the 2000 relief camp strikers of the western provinces, congregated at Regina, have agreed to be disbanded by the Saskatchewan Government, comes as a great sense of relief to the Federal Government and the country at large.

The strikers will be sent back to the camps whence they came, or to their homes, as they individually choose. Thus the worst labor cloud the country has known has disappeared. However, the 1500 strikers from Manitoba camps are still in Winnipeg, clamoring as loudly as ever for recognition of their right to discuss demands for better camp conditions and work with wages.

Also 1900 men on strike at the federal concentration camp at Valcartier, Que., have decided to continue the walkout they commenced last Tuesday on demand for $1 per day and better food and working conditions. The Government continues unwilling, or unable, to grant any of their demands, and is prepared to enforce law and order with the aid of the Royal Canadian Police without making concessions.

Acting in Unity Is Found Vital To Third Party

(Continued from Page 1)

election; elsewhere, this project was deemed futile.

Generally, the delegates agreed, it appeared, that a third party could cherish no hope of winning the next presidential election save with the help of an unexpected social cataclysm.

The issue as one group saw it was this: Shall we take a licking in 1936 as a step toward capturing many congressional seats in 1938 and making a big bid for the presidency in 1940?

Meanwhile, the group which looked upon a presidential race in 1936 as futile phrased the question thus: Shall we take a licking in 1936 and another in 1940 and then fade away, leaving things worse than before we started?

Premature, Douglas Says

For instance, Prof. Paul H. Douglas, permanent chairman of the conference, said:

"My judgment is that it is premature to start a third party at this time, but that we should establish a conference of strong state groups. In this way we should prepare ultimately for a third party, not necessarily for 1936, though things sometimes move more rapidly, and that is a possibility."

Contrariwise, Alfred M. Bingham, permanent secretary, commented:

"I am for a presidential ticket in 1936. I think by 1938 we should then gain a majority in Congress. Governor Olson of Minnesota would make a splendid presidential candidate for us next year."

In the same temper, Howard Y. Williams of Minnesota, chairman of the credentials committee, remarked:

For Ticket in 1936

"I think this conference will call a national convention, maybe in January, to form a third party. In the meantime it will promote state parties and conventions. Some are for putting up state tickets for 1936 but not a presidential ticket. I am for a presidential ticket in 1936."

However Representative Amlie, who led in the signing of the call, opened the sessions as temporary chairman and was appointed chairman of the committee on organization, took a somewhat different view.

"This conference cannot form a third party," he observed. "At the most it can call a conference later to initiate one. It should have some discretion as to whether or not to launch one. However, I don't know what the temper of this group will be, or whether we can control it."

Control Is the King Pin

As the meeting adjourned for its first day, the question of control seemed to hold the fate of third party action for 1936. None of the delegates disputed the desirability of forming a radical third party. So zealous appeared the majority of the rank and file that they called for action at once. Some of the most influential leaders were striving to postpone toward a more advantageous season.

The character of the third party platform was foreshadowed by Mr. Williams. He declared it would call for a new social order, production for use, and scrapping of the profit system. Mr. Williams is national organizer for the Farmer-Labor-Political Federation.

"Production for use" has proved the great slogan of this conference. As interpreted by delegates, it means the nationalization of all the means of production, such as the basic industries, banks, railroads, telegraph and telephone, etc.

Sinclair Has His Say

Though Governor Olson of Minnesota was not here, he gave encouragement to the conference by writing that he was "completely committed to a production-for-use program" and that he was "ready to follow any movement which is designed to bring about a change from the present system to a production-for-use and service system."

Some surprise was caused by a letter from Upton Sinclair associating President Roosevelt and the production-for-use idea.

"Nearly a year ago I received from Franklin Roosevelt the personal assurance that he would come out for production-for-use whenever the people made clear their readiness for it," wrote Mr. Sinclair.

"I freely admit that the larger part of the Roosevelt program so far is blunder; but I believe he has an open mind and an experimental temper, and I believe that by mass pressure he can be induced to accept production-for-use for the unemployed as the leading feature of the New Deal.

Says 1936 Not the Time

"For that reason I am opposing the setting up of a third party for 1936. We cannot possibly elect our man, and taking the progressive vote from Roosevelt we may easily elect Hoover, which I would consider the greatest calamity in the whole of American history."

What position the Socalist Party would take on a new third party was informally debated with zest. Some wanted it to stay out; others were apprehensive it would not join. The Socialist Party's national secretary, Clarence Senior, had this to say:

"The Socialist Party would like to see a farmer-labor party formed and if there was a substantial showing of farm and labor organizations would come in. We are attending this conference just to observe, and to see whether there are any representatives of such organizations. We are not participating."

While speaking his own views only, Adolph Germer, a former national secretary of the Socialist Party, told the conference:

"Personally, I am not sure the time is ripe for the formation of a new party."

Replies to Sinclair

One of the movers in the formation of the third party in Wisconsin, Walter A. Graunke of Wausau, a member of the state central committee of the new Progressive Party in that State, declared he disagreed with Mr. Sinclair in his solution of American political problems.

"Mr. Sinclair is following an individual, the President of the United States," he said. "We are not to base our political future on an individual but on a new party movement.

"If any of you came here to work within the old parties, you are going to be badly mistaken.

"Our job is to come out flat-footed and to start a new party, a farmer-labor progressive party, today. It may be impossible to win the next election but you've got to start sometime. Now is the time to start. Let's be pioneers with our own party and accomplish economic justice for the great masses of our people."

Head Man

© Underwood

Paul H. Douglas
Permanent Chairman, Third Party Conference

Everyday Things Portrayed In Edinburgh School Murals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Art is taking on a new significance for children at Craigmillar School here, where mural paintings of incidents in their own everyday life have been introduced. At the same time, this new scheme, which is expected to be adopted by other schools, is helping young Scottish artists in need of employment.

The artist is John Maxwell, who was awarded one of the Grant Fellowships for post-graduate students at Edinburgh College of Art. These fellowships were devised for young artists who are trying to find a place in the world. The fellowship gives them a year's maintenance and the work they are expected to do in return has been something of a problem. Mr. Maxwell has solved his, however, and while doing so has enriched the lives of many little children—for the children of Craigmillar feel the picture has been made by them as well as by the artist.

It would have been easy to paint some historic scene on the walls, but instead the artist has taken the children's point of view and has made the schoolroom decoration an expression of things around them. He has depicted episodes of their daily life which may well give them a new interest and a truer conception of what art may be.

The children who have assembled in this hall have recognized detail after detail and have not been slow to make their own suggestions. For instance, there is the Craigmillar cat! This homeless black cat learned to hover about the bus terminus—for there the kind drivers and conductors shared with him their meals. When the terminus was changed, the cat went with it! The children all know the cat so he is in the picture.

The tone of the picture is kept throughout in a light scheme and shows the life of the suburb. Tenements with people at the windows, gaily colored clothes on the line, groups of children, gardens with pruning shears. The school is seen with the janitor pulling the bell and a teacher in evidence.

Principal Wellington of Edinburgh School of Art in speaking of the picture said, "Some of us are aware that there are a number of artists of talent of whom the community finds it difficult to make use. That is a loss to everybody. Mr. Maxwell's effort is a brave attempt to encourage mural painting in today's life."

Salina Cruz Reopening Contemplated by Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Two alternate plans to reopen the port of Salina Cruz are before Lic. Eduardo Suarez, new Secretary of the Treasury. One calls for an expenditure of 4,000,000 pesos and will make the woefully neglected port one of the finest in Mexico. The other contemplates a moderate expenditure of 600,000 pesos and will only take care of urgent repairs.

Before this port can open up to trade the rich sections of Tehuantepec and Oaxaca that it serves, it will be necessary to clear its channel.

Mrs. Monitor Housewife

How to Make a Better Business of Your Homemaking

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WE WISH YOU WELL in keeping the big business of homemaking in step with the progress of the business world.

Russian Bogey Aids Japan's Army

Annual Battle for Military Appropriations Flaunts Soviet Scare Before Japanese People—Actual Relations Between Tokyo and Moscow Calm on Surface but Tense With Border Incidents

Japan's Far Horizons
Fourth of Seven Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—At the moment Japan's relations with the Soviet Union are in a state of suspended animation.

The atmosphere of acute tension between the two countries was relieved when a peaceful sale of Russia's interest in the Chinese Eastern Railroad was arranged. On the other hand, the Japanese War Minister, Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, during his recent visit of inspection to Manchoukuo, expressed doubt as to the conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese non-aggression pact.

Unless such a pact is concluded it is unlikely that the Soviet Government will make any large concession to the Japanese demand for border demilitarization. Negotiations, which give every indication of being protracted, have begun in Moscow for the revision of the Soviet-Japanese fisheries agreement, which expires in the spring of 1936.

But, while there is no immediate issue of outstanding importance between Moscow and Tokyo, Soviet-Japanese relations seem bound to become increasingly important with the passing of time. Japan's westward thrust on the continent of Asia coincides with an eastward thrust of the Soviet Union; and this brings the two countries face on face on a long front. The former buffer, Manchuria, has disappeared.

Clashing Expansions

A profoundly interesting development race has set in between Japanese-controlled Manchoukuo, and the adjacent Soviet districts of Siberia. Railroads and roads, airdromes and munitions factories are being rushed to completion on both sides of the frontier. The Japanese Government hopes, in the course of time, to settle a million Japanese and perhaps even more Koreans in the sparsely populated lands of Northern Manchoukuo. The Soviet Government offers special favors and bonuses to old residents and new settlers in Eastern Siberia.

The balance of physical force on the Siberia-Manchoukuo frontier is so nearly even that neither side is likely to risk precipitating hostilities. Russia's military forces stationed in Eastern Siberia at the present time are more numerous and better equipped, in some respects, than the Japanese forces in Manchoukuo and Korea.

The Russian Far Eastern Army is generally estimated at about 200,000 troops, with a complement of several hundred airplanes and numerous tanks, armored cars and other mechanized weapons. The port of Vladivostok is protected by mines and submarines. Steel and concrete fortifications and numerous forts have been erected at the more vulnerable points along the Amur River.

Military Outlook

Japan's military establishment in Manchoukuo is considerably smaller. But Japan, as a result of geographical propinquity, could re-enforce its armies on the mainland much more quickly than could the Soviet Union, which would be faced with the double handicap of enormous distance and of a notoriously defective transportation system.

The writer recently discussed certain features of the Russo-Japanese military situation with an impartial military expert. His view was that the Japanese possess two distinct strategic advantages. They are operating on interior lines, since they are on the inner side of the huge semicircle which is described by the northern frontier of Manchoukuo. And they are supported by a fairly effective network of railroads, whereas the Russians are obliged to rely on a single railroad, running directly along the border for a long distance and hence liable to be cut by an active enemy.

On the other hand, Russia possesses a double superiority in the air: its aviation service is stronger than the Japanese and the amount of damage which could be inflicted on Japan by Russian airplanes is obviously and enormously greater than the injury which Japanese airplanes could inflict on Russia.

Nonaggression Pact

The conclusion of a Soviet-Japanese nonaggression pact has been repeatedly urged by Moscow and is not ruled out by the Tokyo Foreign Office. But the attitude of the Japanese Army up to the present has been definitely unfavorable. If Russia did not exist, the Japanese Army would perhaps have to create it, to paraphrase the famous line.

When the annual struggle over appropriations comes up, it is very useful for both the army and the navy to point to elements of strain and tension in Japan's international relations. To the army, Russia, the sole land power capable of challenging Japan's domination of East Asia, is always the potential enemy. The signing of a nonaggression pact with Russia might mean a paring of the army's appropriation, as it would convey the impression that Japan is in little danger of a conflict on land.

Moreover, the higher army officers are apprehensive over the possible infiltration of Communist propaganda, both into Japan proper, and still more into Manchoukuo and Korea, where Russian agitation might find an ally in suppressed local nationalism.

A number of disputed points have arisen in connection with Japanese fishing rights in Soviet waters off the coasts of Siberia and Kamchatka; and the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Tamekichi Ota, is now endeavoring to negotiate for their satisfactory solution.

Fisheries Problem

Japan desires an abolition of the present system of annual bidding for fishery grounds and an agreement under which certain definite areas will be reserved for Japanese exploitation; an abolition of a 5 per cent tax levied on the fisheries by the Soviet authorities, and changes in the method of assessing rentals. Japan desires to pay in yen, not in gold rubles, and to fix the rental on the basis of the number of fish which are actually caught. At the present time the rental is based on the estimated "standard fish catch," regardless of the actual yield.

The Soviet share in the fish catch in Siberian waters has been steadily increasing and is now about 50 per cent. In 1927 Japanese fishers carried off almost 90 per cent of the catch. The Soviet fishing organizations have now ceased chartering Japanese vessels for fishing and are using their own or engaging those of other countries, such as Norway.

Another development in the northern fisheries that calls for adjustment is the increasing practice of deep sea fishing by the Japanese. This avoids the payment of rental for fish caught in Soviet territorial waters, but it is harmful for the breeding of the fish, which habitually go into the mouths of large rivers to spawn.

Frontier Demarcation

The fisheries question has provided occupation for Soviet and Japanese diplomats ever since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations. It is not a major cause of friction; the northern fisheries account for only a small part of the total Japanese fish production.

Much more important for future Soviet-Japanese relations are the general facts that the two countries are expanding, that this expansion has already created points of close frontier contact and seems likely to create more. Japanese occupation of Manchoukuo has been balanced to some extent by Soviet domination of Outer Mongolia and by the spread of Soviet influence in another of China's vast, sparsely populated, isolated outer marches—Sinkiang.

Japan has staked its future on the success of imperial expansion on the Asiatic mainland. A main idea of Russia's Second Five-Year Plan is movement toward the East, industrial development of its vast Asiatic possessions. The first danger of armed conflict has been temporarily averted by the Soviet willingness to step out of Manchouquo. But the element of stress still exists and will remain until and unless Russia and Japan, those two dominant land powers of the Asiatic continent, decide ultimately to compose their differences and to draw a hard-and-fast line of demarcation between their respective spheres of expansion and influence.

Ottawa Forced To Cut Monopoly From Wheat Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Government "monopoly" of buying and marketing of wheat is not to be a monopoly after all, but something more in the nature of a sparring partnership with the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Opposition to the compulsory features of the bill has induced the parliamentary committee thus radically to reform this latest "reform" bill.

As now amended, instead of a grain board of three members having complete control of all elevators and of export marketing of all grains grown in the four western provinces, the board will deal only with wheat; it will set a fixed minimum price, which the producers must receive for their wheat; it will take a the wheat that the regular trade fails to take, buying only from the producers at the minimum price.

Minimum Price

This price will replace the "peg" price imposed by John I. MacFarland on behalf of the Government. As previously arranged, the board will take over from the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited (represented by Mr. MacFarland) the grain now held on the Government's guaranteed account, estimated at about 226,000,000 bushels.

In its operations the board is expected to utilize and employ without discrimination such marketing agencies, including commission merchants, brokers, elevator men, exporters and other persons engaged in or operating facilities for the selling and handling of wheat, as the board in its discretion may determine. However, if it decides that existing agencies are not functioning adequately, it may establish its own marketing channels. The Winnipeg Grain Exchange is free to carry on to the fullest extent possible under these conditions.

Constant Buying

The way the new bill will work is explained by John Vallance, Liberal member for South Battleford, Sask. Taking, for example, a minimum price of 70 cents a bushel, he said, the producer would have to decide whether he would turn over his wheat at that price to the board and be entitled to further payments if the board operated at profit, or sell out entirely at a higher price to the grain market.

The minimum price would be fixed at the start of the crop year. The act differs from the Argentine method in that under control in that country the board buys only when at the minimum price and pays no premium to producers if it makes a profit.

In Canada, the board will be buying all the time from those who prefer to sell at a minimum price, with the expectation of later payments. Liberals are now satisfied with the bill, except that they would like the board appointed for one year only and extended as thought necessary, instead of made permanent unless abolished by the Act of Parliament.

A Man in the News

From an Early Engraving

John Marshall

Fourth Chief Justice of the United States

Discussion of the Supreme Court's power to invalide such legislation as the NRA on the grounds of unconstitutionality, has focussed attention on the lasting influence of the decisions of the Court's fourth chief justice, John Marshall, who passed on, just 100 years ago today. He became "a man in the news" today because the nullification of the NRA is based directly upon a decision which he handed down in 1803, ruling that the Supreme Court has the power to declare acts of Congress unconstitutional.

Strangely enough, his objective was always to strengthen the power of the Federal Government, as opposed to the states. Yet the NRA decision has done much to encourage the champions of states' rights.

Toward the close of his 34 years on the bench, and of his constant guard over the principles of the Constitution, he wrote in a private letter to Associate Justice Story: "I yield slowly and reluctantly to the conviction that our Constitution cannot last. . . . The Union has been prolonged thus far by miracles. I fear they cannot continue." But today, a century after the completion of his efforts to preserve American solidarity, the court over which he presided is still actively and effectively applying the principles of the Constitution.

Constitution as Anchor

To him the Constitution was the anchor not only of the newly established democratic government in America but of the security of society itself. He supported it the more ardently as he came into contact with the anarchistic aftereffects of the Revolution, and realized that large groups of Americans who had resented and fought against England's control were now only too ready and willing to resent control of any other kind. He saw debtors rising against creditors, farmers against city dwellers and landless men against owners of great estates.

At the time of his Supreme Court Chief Justice appointment it was generally considered that the Supreme Court was one department of the new Government which was not fulfilling its purpose, but soon after his arrival great changes began and its prestige grew strongly and steadily. The Chief Justice now, for the first time, became practically the mouthpiece of the court. He began to embody the majesty of the judicial department of the Government, just as the President stood for the executive power

Marshall's Interpretation

John Marshall held that the State, like an individual, must be held to contracts—if there is to be security of property and of individual freedom. Unless a constitutional federal law takes precedence over any state law, he insisted, there could be no Union. He steadfastly maintained also that there exists a national right to a free flow of trade and commerce which must not be obstructed by sectional interests or peculiar group pressures.

Unless the Supreme Court can declare a law unconstitutional, he declared, the Constitution would very shortly consist of nothing more than what Congress and the various State legislatures chose to make it.

And yet he always viewed the Constitution as a living bulwark of liberty and security in the midst of the troublous times of threatened anarchy—not as a fixed and unchangeable foundation rock.

In one of his decisions he wrote: "Let the end be legitimate, let it be within the scope of the Constitution, and all means which are appropriate, which are plainly adapted to the end, which are not prohibited but consist in the letter and spirit of the Constitution, are consitutional.

"The people make the Constitution and the people can unmake it. It is the creature of their own will and lives only by their will."

Co-operatives Start Store Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., July 5—Oakland is serving as the proving ground for one of the most extensive consumer co-operative experiments in the State. A "cash-and-carry" grocery store was opened here recently in the downtown section, and is now doing a flourishing business. A total of 1100 customers were served on the first day, and 3100 during the week.

This store is the first of what is anticipated will be a chain of similar establishments in the East Bay. But present plans do not stop with grocery stores, as preparations are now under way for the opening in the near future of a radio store, shoe repair establishment, millinery store, and electric appliance shop.

This experiment represents the combined efforts of some 1400 East Bay families who have banded together in a society known as the "New Deal Co-operative, Inc." This had its inception Feb. 12 when organization plans, based on the production-for-use principle advocated by Upton Sinclair, were drawn up. Life memberships were sold for five dollars. This money, plus loans made by various members, provided the funds necessary to open the present store, which furnishes employment for 14 persons.

Save 12 to 20 Per Cent

It is estimated that members will be able to save from 12 to 20 per cent on grocery purchases. This merchandise is sold at regular retail prices, and the profits realized from sales are returned to members quarterly on the basis of the number of purchases made. This is true, with the exception of a deduction of 10 per cent, which goes into a sinking fund, established for the purpose of extending the operations of the society. To this fund are added the profits of the transient trade, which in the case of the present store amount to about 40 per cent of the total business done.

The membership of the society extends throughout the various East Bay communities. Under present plans, when a community or district has a total of 250 families who are members, a grocery store will be opened there. In this way it is hoped eventually to build up a chain, and turn the present headquarters store more or less into a distribution plant. When this stage of development is achieved, it is planned to enter the production field.

"We are in the retail business now," said R. T. Bolton, a director of the society. "The wholesale field will be next, and then we'll enter into production. When we reach the latter stage, we'll eliminate the wholesale features, and produce directly for the consumer. In this way we'll do away with the profit of the middleman and effect a real saving for consumers. Our objective is to realize the production-for-use principle advocated by Mr. Sinclair.

Cites British Example

"We plan to proceed slowly, and to build solidly. We feel there is a real opportunity for co-operatives. It is just a question of carrying on. A good example of what can be done is seen in the progress of the co-operative movement in England. In 1844, 28 weavers formed the Rochdale Society, and opened a small store. Today about 5,000,000 families have the actual ownership and control of production and distribution for their needs."

The society here is a democratic organization, with each member having one vote. The set-up consists of an elective board of control of 21 members, and an executive board of seven, who have charge of the conduct of the business.

Tinplate Trade Gains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales—New trade has recently been found for the Welsh tinplate industry in the home markets. As a result the industry, lately suffering from decreased export trade, has picked up considerably. Nearly one half of the total Welsh production is now used at home, due mainly to new outlets in British motor industries and in the growing canning trade.

Road-Rail Links Sought by Paris To Cut Deficits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS — Redoubling its efforts to reduce the railway deficit, as part of its fight to save the franc, the French Government has taken decisive steps designed to make co-ordination of rail and road transport an accomplished fact by the end of this year.

As part of the plan which, the Government estimated, will cut 1,250,000,000 francs off the total railway deficit of 4,500,000,000 francs, about $300,000,000, the Cabinet recently requested departmental authorities to speed up the work of co-ordinating the transport of passengers by road and rail.

This work is being done on a regional basis, in accordance with a decree promulgated last February. The regional committees have now been asked to submit their final report by July 15.

Their proposals will then be submitted immediately to the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and put into effect, according to the Government's present intention, before the year is out.

Important economies are anticipated from the effects of this coordination of passenger transport, which will be extended as soon as possible to freight transport. Rationalized use is to be made of both rail and highway transport facilities, the former being employed for long hauls and heavy loads, the latter for shorter trips and smaller loads.

Two other measures are expected to yield significant savings. The first of these is the Government's requirement that no new transport services may be organized. The second is the permission accorded to the railroads to abandon exploitation of roads with very little traffic on them, where political considerations now compel them to run a minimum of three trains a day.

Furthermore, on lines of little traffic which are to be maintained, the signal system is to be simplified so far as is compatible with safety.

Increased use of "autorails" or rail buses is also envisaged as a means of reducing expenses. Closer collaboration between the several companies, simplification of fares and of taxation systems and modification of the pension plan for employees are other measures expected to reduce the railroad deficit.

These steps will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on the situation, but it is seriously questioned here whether the amount economized will prove in practice to be anything like the paper estimates of 1,250,000,000 francs, particularly for the present year.

Relief Helm Held By Federal Staff In New York City

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The Federal Government is in full command of New York City relief activities today with the resignation of Oswald W. Knauth, Relief Co-ordinator, and the rapid integration of work-relief expansion under Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, in charge of spending here under the new public works fund program.

The work sheets for the new projects are in preparation, and General Johnson sees little prospect of delay in getting men off home relief and into jobs, disheartened though he is that the procedure represents work that does not go to the root of the nation's unemployment problem. The city is on the allotment list for $78,000,000 worth of projects calculated to take 60,000 men off home relief.

Mr. Knauth's resignation comes after a strenuous eight weeks' period of reorganization to facilitate the transfer of men from the home-relief dole to work. The home relief bureau will continue to function during the coming year, but on a smaller scale, since all employable heads of destitute families will come under the Johnson work-relief program.

For the transition period of July, the two branches of relief will have a $17,500,000 allotment from Washington, and $2,000,000 from the state.

Canada Gives Bonus To Dairy Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Assistance to the dairy industry to the extent of $1,000,000 was passed by Parliament, in the form of a bonus.

Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, explained that it will be used to pay 1¼ cents a pound, cheese weight, to every farmer sending milk to a cheese factory up to the end of October next. Then it is expected that the dairy industry will institute a scheme of its own under the Marketing Act.

Liberals dubbed the bonus a political vote catcher, but Conservatives retorted that in view of the plight of the dairy farmer he should have even more generous assistance. The vote passed without division.

Ford, Who Streamlines Us to Future, Honors Stephen Foster, Singer of Past

DETROIT, July 5 (AP)—Henry Ford paid homage yesterday to the memory of Stephen C. Foster, whose songs, "My Old Kentucky Home" and "The Old Folks at Home" made him the "musical father of his country."

The white cottage in which Foster was born 109 years ago near Pittsburgh, Penna., has been brought to Dearborn by Ford and placed in the Greenfield village mecca of Americana, to be a shrine for lovers of American folk music.

Mrs. Marion Foster, only child of the composer, came to Detroit to witness the honoring of her father's memory. Seventy other descendants and relatives also were present among the 500 guests.

Harold Vincent Milligan, of New York, biographer of Foster, was a guest at the dedication exercises. Milligan described the folk song composer as a genius who was thwarted to some extent by the circumstances under which he lived.

"Foster was 22," Milligan said, "before there was even a piano in Pittsburgh, and that one was brought with much difficulty over the mountains. It was not the possession of the Foster family but of a friend.

"It is interesting to speculate on what would have been the result had Foster been born in Vienna, say, where he would have been surrounded by music and musicians and would have been able during his early years to have possessed some musical instrument other than the flute which was for many years his only instrument."

Casual Plane Passenger Wins Double Protection

ST. LOUIS, July 6 (AP)—A casual airplane passenger is not "participating in aeronautics" as the phrase is used by insurance companies to limit their liability, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals ruled yesterday.

The decision, in effect, held that air passengers "riding for the sole purpose of going somewhere" can recover double liability in event of a fatal crash on policies allowing double indemnity for accidental death.

Bond Demanded as Curb On East's Fish Merchants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The Eastern Fisheries Association lauched a movement yesterday to induce municipalities along the eastern seaboard from Maryland to Massachusetts to require licensing and bonding of commission dealers in salt and fresh water fish and shellfish as a means of curbing unscrupulous dealers.

Fishermen have for years been the victims of these dealers. Vessels discharging fish cargoes here "almost invariably" suffer financial loss through the inability of owners to collect payment from one or more of the dealers to whom the cargo is distributed, the association said in a statement.

New Deal Is Center of Battle By Breckinridge and Dr. Coker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 6—New-deal recovery measures were attacked and defended before the Institute of Public Affairs yesterday, when Col. Henry Breckinridge, New York lawyer, specifically denounced the Administration's measures for economic security, the "silver racket," the programs of the NRA and AAA, and the growth of bureaucracy, while Prof. Francis Coker, Yale University, upheld Jeffersonian theories regarding distribution of property.

"The travesty of the economics of scarcity," declared Colonel Breckinridge, who said he was not a member of the Liberty League, "is that the forgotten man is promptly the first one to be pushed into the bread line." He asserted that processing taxes paid for crop reduction, had resulted in loss of foreign markets, caused unemployment at home, benefiting only the landlord with his subsidized return.

Cost of "Silver Racket"

The "silver racket," he continued, had resulted in "millions and millions of the money of our taxpayers being squandered in the marts of the world to the inordinate profit of every American and international silver speculator and to the discomfiture of nations using silver for money."

Asserting that "the destruction of liberty, the establishment of tyranny is wrought when the Executive, by subtlety or violence, centers in his office legislation and judicial powers," Colonel Breckenridge suggested that the greatest unemployment insurance Washington can establish would flow from obedience to the Constitution, the end of extravagance, disbanding or one third of the political army of job-holders, establishment and preservation of sound currency, frustrating of monopoly, the end of economic scarcity, and "the substitution of the principles of Benjamin Franklin and Poor Richard for the fantastic schemes of shallow experimentators and disintegrators."

Jibes at American Liberty

Professor Coker, replying to Colonel Breckinridge, who left the room while he was speaking and returned when he had ended, referred ironically to "those contemporary publicists and organizations which are devoting themselves to defense of what they call the American system of liberty," without frankly taking that what they have in mind is a particular rather than a general type of liberty.

He said a better name for the American Liberty League would be League for the Preservation of Capitalism in America. What they are really interested in, he suggested, is the preservation of the present system of large-scale capitalistic industry. It is all very well to defend the liberty of private property and economic freedom, the Yale professor continued, but he said, the point had been reached where the stranglehold of large-scale industry and monopolies led many Americans to wonder whether private property really exists.

Not So Radical

Advocating a liberty resting on a wider distribution of property, Dr. Coker said the proposals being discussed to effect this were not very radical. He listed drastic action to prevent monopolies and unfair methods of competition, stricter limitation of interest rates, Government aid to co-operative producers associations, subsidies or loans to enable tenants to acquire ownership of land they cultivated, a proposed special tax on land not cultivated by owners, heavier income and inheritance taxes to break up large estates and a graduated corporation tax."

"I suppose it will take a considerable amount of governmental action to set up a small system of individual farms or homesteads and businesses or secure any extensive hearing of ownership of large enterprises," Dr. Coker said in conclusion, quoting Jefferson's statement that while equal distribution of property is impossible, "legislators cannot invent too many devices for subdividing property."

Labor Seeks Place in Sun

Discussing labor's stake in peace before Dr. Anton J. de Haas's round table on European relations, David A. Saposs, of the Twentieth Century Fund, New York, said that Fascist victories in central Europe and political gains of labor in the Democratic countries are beginning vitally to affect the attitude of European and world labor movements toward international affairs.

Because labor has been driven underground in the Fascist nations, Mr. Saposs said, "gradually labor is beginning to relent in its opposition to preparedness and rearmament in the democratic capitalistic countries, feeling such a procedure necessary in self-defense against Fascist inroads." He predicted that labor, including the Communist wing, would support the coalition governments which would undoubtedly arise in these countries in time of war.

New Field For Women

Summing up the achievements of women brain trusters, from Abigail Adams to Jane Addams, Mrs. William Dick Sporberg, of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Rochester, N. Y., said the greatest opportunity for service offered the women brain trusters of today is the solution of the nation's crime problem.

Referring to official statistics showing the youthfulness of large numbers of criminals today, Mrs. Sporberg said an answer to the problem lies in more jobs for young people.

She said she expected many to disagree with her firm conviction that when there is question as to whether jobs should be given to the young people or to older groups, the younger generation should be favored unless we are to have social unrest in the future.

Brazilian Troops Mass Against Reds

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6 (AP)—Massed troops were held ready at vital points throughout Brazil yesterday as the Government, beset by right and left-wing extremism, watched carefully lest leftists' commemoration of the death of 18 young rebels 13 years ago develop disorders.

With outdoor meetings banned by the chief of police, the left wing Allianca Libertadora Nacional—whose leaders deny it is communistic of trend — scheduled several mass meetings within doors.

At the same time, authorities kept wary eyes on the Fascist Integralist action which now claims 400,000 green-shirted adherents. The Integralists have drawn the sharp fire of the liberating alliance.

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When in Paris

You are invited to call at the Paris Office of The Christian Science Monitor, 56, Faubourg St.-Honoré, for any information you may desire.

Ten Guesses (29)

[Answers to Questions on the Daily Features Page]

1—No; it is at Columbia University.
2—Yes; "George Eliot" was the nom de plume of Mary Ann Evans (Mrs. Cross).
3—No; if the quoted matter is a question, the question mark should be placed inside the quotation marks.
4—No; all are correctly spelled.
5—Yes.
6—Yes.
7—No; 140,754,000 acres are irrigated in Asia, and 26,834,000 are irrigated in North America.
8—No; in Exodus XX.
9—No; into the North Sea.
10—No; Annapolis is the capital of Maryland.

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CHOCOLAT AU LAIT SUISSE
(LAIT AMANDES MIEL)
TOBLERONE
SCHWEIZER MILCH CHOCOLADE
MIT HONIG UND MANDELN

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Music at the Florence Festival

By Mario Labroca

Florence, Italy.

THE second Maggio Musicale Fiorentino came to a triumphant close in the enchanting surroundings of the Boboli Gardens. These gardens afford a beautiful specimen of what the Rennaissance could do in collaboration with nature. The festival offered such a wealth of material that lovers of music were constrained to remain within the shades of Giotto's Campanile from April to June. One might even claim that the new Italian presentation of music has become at least as popular as those other famous festivals of Bayreuth and Salzburg.

The Florence festival, indeed, has a charm denied to the others—that of variety. From chamber music to symphony concerts, oratorios to operatic works, and from performances in the theater to those given under the stars in the Piazza Della Signoria or in the Boboli Gardens—there is no genre of music or mode of presentation that was not heard or seen here.

As great a variety was shown in the interpretations, for, thanks to the hospitality of the organizers, many of the finest artists in the world—conductors, singers, interpreters and composers—had met in Florence to take part in the series of remarkable productions. The Maggio Musicale also held itself responsible for the entertainment of the Paris Opéra Company for the presentation of Rameau's "Castor and Pollux"; of the orchestra and chorus of the Viennese Philharmonic for a performance of Beethoven Ninth Symphony, and of German musicians who, under the direction of Bruno Walter, gave a rendering of Mozart's Requiem and "Il Ratto del Serraglio," beside a small orchestra, also German, which played all the Bach Brandenburg Concertos under Adolph Busch. Then there were the famous foreign producers like Ebert, who was responsible for Rossini's "Mosè"; Graf, the producer of "Il Ratto del Serraglio" and "Alceste" and, finally, Copeau, who arranged the grouping of the masses so excellently in "Savonarola."

* * *

It would be hard to conceive of a more cordial or better organized hospitality than that offered by Florence, accustomed as she is to the culture of the arts. When one also remembers that the Maggio Musicale brought together all that was finest in Italian musical interpretation it is possible to realize the high value of this demonstration.

The festival opened with Rossini's "Mosè," a large-scale and solemn work, uniting the academic style of grand opera with Rossini's natural musical intuitiveness. It was interpreted with an admirable sense of style by Vittorio Gui, who conducted superbly and who was well supported by such fine interpreters as Pasero, La Arangi, Lombardi, Rossi Morelli, La Stignani and others. This was followed immediately by an unforgetable performance of Haydn's "Seasons," also conducted by Vittorio Gui, with the artists La Caniglia, Tomei, Fort and the magnificent Florence chorus.

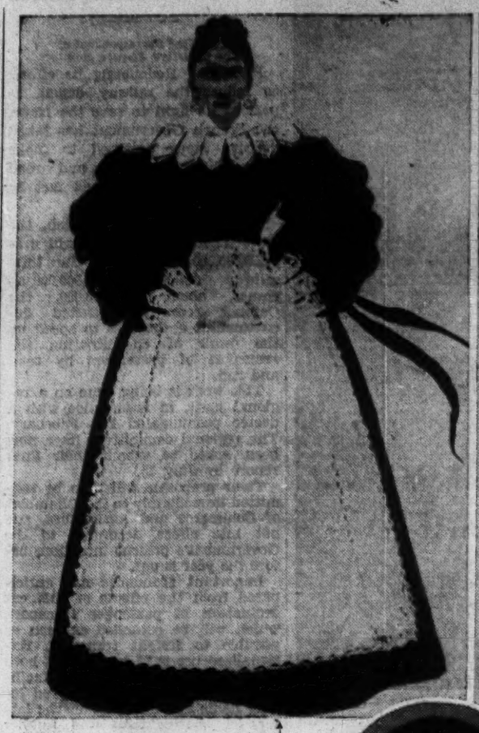
The Paris Opéra Company gave a superb rendering of Rameau's "Castor and Pollux," thanks to the splendid conducting of Gaubert and the interpretations of the individual performers.

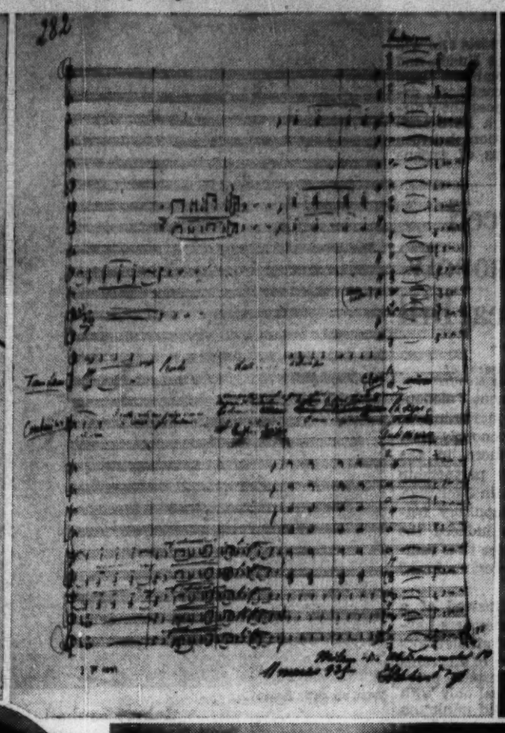
* * *

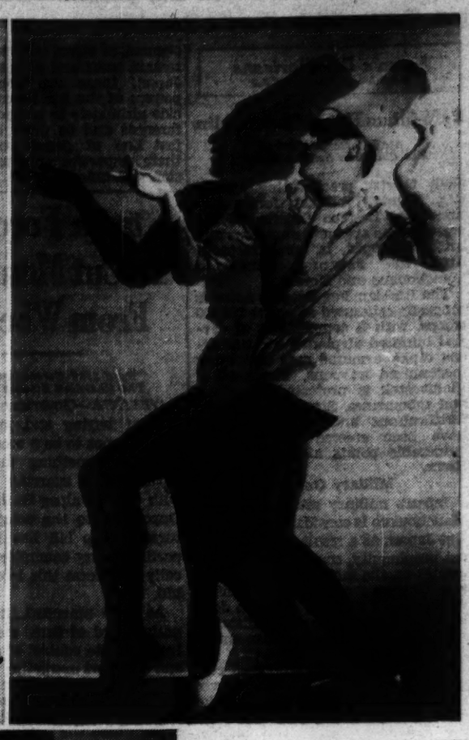
The only novelty of the season was "Orseolo," Ildebrando Pizzetti's new work. The Italian composer here gives further proof of his characteristic qualities, and expresses himself in his own individual language. Once again he has made use of the open recitative which follows the spoken word in order to give it its full value in the economy of the drama. Now and then, episodes of a well-defined lyricism occur, which with occasional parentheses of pure music evoke a more contemplative mood, with the result that the opera gains in variety. Here there were none of those sharp musical contrasts which give to music an intimately dramatic character. The work appears more like a series of situations and episodes to which the music lends a special dignity and flavor. The opera was conducted by Tullio Serafin and was extremely well received.

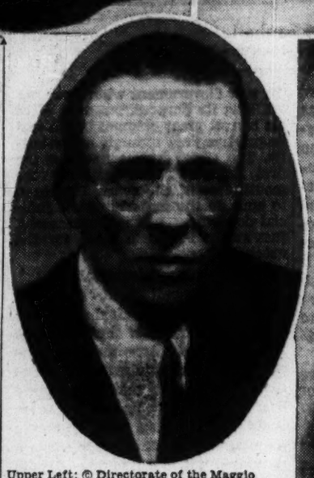
Among other operas was Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera," admirably conducted by Serafin and exceptionally well carried out by Lauri-Volpi and La Cigna; also the "Ratto del Serraglio," given in the small Teatro Della Pergola, under Bruno Walter. With the leading Austrian singers La Perras and Lotte Schöne, it was one of the most magnificent spectacles of the festival. To celebrate the centenary of Bellini we were given his "Norma," with Bittorio Gui at the desk. The same conductor officiated in Gluck's "Alceste" and achieved, with Graf, one of the finest performances of the season. Graf was responsible for the mise en Scène and the delightful scenic effects against the green background of the Boboli Gardens.

[An article on the performance of Rino Alessi's "Savonarola," with music by Mario Castelnuovo, at the Florence Festival appeared in these columns on June 29).









Upper Left: © Directorate of the Maggio Musicale, Upper Center: Reproduced by Permission of Directorate of the Maggio Musicale.
Upper Left—Costume Designed by Maria de Matteis for "Orseolo." Upper Center—Last Page of Pizzetti's Score of "Orseolo." Upper Right—Serge Lifar, the Faun in "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune." Lower Left—Ildebrando Pizzetti, Composer of "Orseolo." Lower Right—Jacqueline Simone.

A Stage Amateurs' Omnibus

Theater and Stage, a modern guide to the performance of all classes of amateur dramatic, operatic and theatrical work, edited by Harold Downs. New York: Pitman. Two volumes, $10. London: Pitman.

MANY authorities in the British theatrical and musical world have contributed to this exhaustive symposium. It is an encyclopedia of stage practise for amateurs, covering every activity in the theater from widely varying points of view. On nearly every one of the 1267 plate paper pages there are one or more illustrations, some of them in color in articles on make-up, costumes and settings.

As a salutation Geoffrey Whitworth, founder and secretary of the British Drama League, starts off the two volumes with a consideration of "The past and future of the amateur movement," on the Continent and in England, with a reminder that by the first decade of the twentieth century the little-theater movement was well on its way in the United States, and that the foundations of the Moscow Art Theater had been well laid. Soon Miss Horniman's Manchester company and Sir Barry Jackson's Birmingham Repertory Theater were to give an impetus to the community drama movement in England and Scotland. At Oxford and Cambridge, dramatic societies restored a *rapport* between the stage and university life. It might be added that the establishment of the Abbey Theater in Dublin in 1906 proved the beginning of a renaissance in the Irish theater.

Ivor Brown discusses criticism in relation to the amateur theater, holding out for something more valuable and helpful to those concerned than "amiable reporting." The quality of the articles on producing may be indicated by naming some of the contributors on this subject: Terence Gray of the Festival Theater, Cambridge; Hal D. Stewart, playwright; Sir Nigel Playfair, London actor-manager; F. E. Doran, secretary of the Manchester Playgoers Club; C. B. Purdom, founder of the Letchworth Players; Sir Barry Jackson.

* * *

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, in his introduction to Alfred Hartop's dozen articles on makeup, explains how he seeks first a clue to the unique appearance of each character he assumes. Once that keyhole is found everything else follows. He had such difficulty in visualizing Dick Varwell in "Yellow Sands" that he couldn't rehearse properly and even asked to be relieved of the part, he was so uneasy because he could not "see" the character. Happily, one morning, he found himself watching an extra stage hand, standing idly by the theater door, stroking a long and straggly moustache. "That's Uncle Dick," he thought to himself, and the dress rehearsal found him ready with the externalizations without which he had not felt himself to be immersed in the part.

Despite this experience, Sir Cedric believes that a character derived from the imagination is likely to be far more entertaining than one taken from life. "Good character acting should be like a good painting—not a reproduction but a criticism . . . a successfully portrayed stage character should be an animated picture informed by the imagination of the actor, not an animated photograph. . . . If the dramatist has done his job well the onlookers will find in his characters and situations what they want to find. Tell them that a character is an old man and they will believe it; but if the actor covers himself with a mass of wrinkles and crepe hair, their attitude will be, 'Go on, prove it to me!' Imagination is the great thing."

* * *

Sir Henry A. Lytton, out of his ripeness of half a century in the D'Oyly Carte company, provides the introduction to D. Graham Davis's chapters on Gilbert & Sullivan productions. There are a dozen or more articles likewise on each of the following topics: theory and practise of stagecraft, aspects of production, historic stage costuming, modern stage lighting, stage effects and noises off, musical productions. Other groups of articles concern the little theater and its stage, law in the theater, festivals and competitions, music in the theater, pageants, homemade equipment, stage movement including mime, aspects of dramatic technique and criticism, religious drama, voice and gesture.

Individual articles include "Acting in Tragedy," by Gladys Cooper; "Acting in Farce," by Ralph Lynn; "Acting in Comedy," by Seymour Hicks; "Topicalities in Shakespeare," by Percy Allen; "Acting in Shakespeare's Plays," by Robert Atkins; "Acting in Naturalistic Drama," by Flora Robson; "The Rôle of the Choreographer," by Arnold H. Haskell, and many others; all of which tend to make the volumes of interest to general readers as well as to stage amateurs in search of guidance and instruction. The illustrations include many pictures of stage celebrities and scenes from important productions of the past few decades, as well as a great deal of historical material.

E. C. S.

London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

PAUL MANSHIP, the American sculptor, has been paid a high compliment rarely received by any living artist, namely the honor of a special exhibition of his work at the Tate Gallery. About 100 examples of his sculpture have been placed in Room 28 at this national institution and will remain on view there till the end of July. Among his exhibits are the large "Celestial Globe," "Armillary Sphere," "Europa," "Briseis" and a number of the birds and animals designed by the artist for the Zoological Gardens, New York.

London critics have been much impressed by the grace and elegance of Manship's figures, and the fine craftsmanship and surface finish which particularly distinguished his work in metal. The decorative qualities of his art and his attention to line and silhouette are characteristically revealed in the group "Dancer and Gazelles," which, with other exhibits, suggests that Manship has been quite as much influenced by the Chinese and Indian sculpture as by the masters of the Italian Renaissance.

Another American artist now exhibiting in London is Percy Crosby, whose oil paintings, water colors, drypoints and lithographs are being shown at the Arlington Gallery in Bond Street. Crosby, of course, is well known as a cartoonist, and several of his "Skippy" drawings are also included in this exhibition.

* * *

Other visitors from abroad now exhibiting in London include the distinguished French painter Albert Marquet, whose river scenes, quaysides and harbor subjects at the Arthur Tooth galleries have excited the highest admiration by the unfailing beauty of their color and design; Aristide Maillol, the famous sculptor, whose drawings, lithographs and wood-cuts, illustrating Ovid's "Art of Love," remain on view at the Zwemmer Gallery (26 Litchfield Street) till July 20; Paul Klee, the German artist, whose strange abstract compositions—beautiful in technique but baffling in subject—are at the Mayor Gallery in Cork Street, and Ricardo Marin, whose spirited paintings of "Spain: Old and New," rich in color and decorative in treatment, are at the Fine Art Society in Bond Street, together with a number of this Spanish artist's splendid pen-and-ink drawings in which he continues and develops the great tradition of Fortuny.

By far the most important current one-man show by a British artist is the Munnings Exhibition at Frost & Reed's gallery. A. J. Munnings R. A. is admittedly England's best sporting artist, an incomparable painter of hunters, thoroughbreds and race-horses. But, as this exhibition proves, his distinction rests not only on his fine draughtsmanship and expert knowledge of the points of a horse, but on his all-round excellence as an artist. He is a fine colorist, an impressionist whose work is distinguished not only by its breadth of style but also by his searching analysis and notation of the color in sunlight and shadow; his landscapes are delightful and his human figures prove that he is as successful in rendering the character of a man as of a horse. Finally, he now has made his debut as a sculptor, and his exquisitely modeled bronze statuette of "Brown Jack" is a culminating proof of his mastery of three-dimensional form.

* * *

An outstanding painting in this exhibition is the picture entitled, "Their Majesties Return from Ascot," showing the royal carriage with the King and Queen drawn by four grays. Exhibited originally in the academy of 1926, this work is remarkable for its brilliant, luminous color and its successful combination of portraiture with pageantry. The postillions and two footmen seated behind the King and Queen are as splendidly characterized as the horses, the sunlit landscape makes a charming background, while the painting of the revolving wheels of the carriage, with their flash of light, is a veritable tour de force in its suggestion of movement, and helps to give a wonderful sense of animation to the whole composition.

The eightieth annual exhibition of the Society of Women Artists at the Royal Institute contains a remarkable number of important and interesting works. Most of the best-known women painters in England have supported the society this year, prominent among them being Ethel Walker, Sylvia Gosse, Laura Knight, A. R. A.; Dod Procter, A. R. A.; Margaret Fisher Prout, Beatrice Bland, Cathleen Mann, Dorothea Sharp and Ethel Gabain. All of these make important contributions, Miss Walker and Miss Mann being especially well represented by their portraits respectively of "Flora Thomas" and "Robert Lynd," while one of the most beautiful of the landscapes is Miss Gosse's luminous and tenderly atmospheric "The Lake, Regent's Park." A decorative still-life, "The White Leaf," by Cecil Leslie; "Les Mineraux," by Mariette Lydis, and Laura Knight's water color, "Putting on her shoes," also deserve special mention, while among the sculpture, "Head of a Bantu Woman," by Veril Birch, and Mary Morton's "Garden Group," are outstanding.

San Francisco Chamber Music

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

BECAUSE of the generosity of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, international patroness of music, what amounts informally to a summer chamber music festival is going on in the San Francisco suburbs. Several years ago Mrs. Coolidge began the annual custom of bringing to Mills College, in Oakland, a fine string quartet for summer session concerts. Local patrons, now independently continuing her example, are host this year to 12 Mills College concerts by the Pro Arte Quartet of Brussels.

Meantime Mrs. Coolidge has extended her personal benefactions to the University of California, in Berkeley, and to Stanford University, in Palo Alto.

At the latter institution, the Pro Arte Quartet, under her sponsorship, is about to begin a group of four concerts free to the public. At the former, eight broadcast concerts, also without admission charge, are making up a Brahms cycle by the Kroll-Britt-Sheridan Trio, David Mankowitz and Leon Barzin, violinist and violist of the Kroll Sextet, and other excellent artists.

San Francisco itself, thanks to Mrs. Coolidge, has heard the Kroll group once—in a free program at the Memorial Opera House. The acoustics of the large hall were on the whole satisfactory. Three thousand persons enjoyed intelligent, sensitive, and expert performances of the warm-hearted Franck Piano Quintet, the dazzling Piano Trio of Maurice Ravel, and the C major String Quartet of Mozart.

In the Brahms cycle the merit and versatility of Leon Kroll and his colleagues are discovering a glorious panorama of beauty in the range of Brahms' works for intimate ensemble. If the Kroll group generally have any shortcoming it is their tendency to let their performances be steady and facile instead of giving to them the keen relief of music that is felt in all vigilant freshness and excitement. Thus the effect of the Piano Quintet and the G minor Piano Quartet, Opus 25, was not as intense as it should be largely because of the smoothness and modesty that softened the accent of Frank Sheridan's skillful work at the keyboard.

Brahms Quartets

The String Quartets Opus 88 and 111 on one program engaged the services of Nathan Firestone, San Francisco violist. On another program C. Warwick Evans, cellist of the London String Quartet, came up from Los Angeles to take part in the Sextets Opus 18 and 36. The genius of Brahms found peculiarly grateful expression in the full string instrumentation of these works. When all is said and done, nevertheless, his three string quartets, which were divided between two programs, rise supreme in grandeur of sound and feeling among all his string scores.

Brahms profoundly revised his first-published chamber music composition, the Piano Trio Opus 8, when he was nearing the end of his career. The Trio also has thus far been part of the first half of the University of California Brahms cycle. As the work exists now it mixes magnificently the exuberant vigor of youth with the power of mature master style.

The mature mastery of Brahms nowhere more richly expressed than in his Quintet Opus 115 for clarinet and strings. He wrote his four clarinet works out of joy in the talent of a Meningen clarinetist named Muhlfeld. Otherwise he had been intending to cease composition.

In the Clarinet Quintet, at Berkeley, as in the F minor Sonata Opus 120 for clarinet and piano, the guest player was Rudolph Schmitt, of the San Francisco Symphony. He entered directly into the group spirit of a beautiful performance.

Six Pro Arté concerts on Sunday afternoons will pay generous attention to contemporary music, American and European. On Wednesday nights the order of the programs will be mostly the final quartets of Beethoven, quintets of Mozart, and quartets of Haydn. One concert of each set has already been played.

The Pro Arté Quartet, usually, is happier in modern scores and in French romantic scores than in the classics. Its ensemble is always consummate; its tone quality, both in the individual instruments and in the group, is of top standard.

One Sunday, the Pro Arté players imparted a fiery thrill to the Franck Quartet and an unsurpassable brilliance to the Quartet No. 1 of Walter Piston of Harvard. On the next Wednesday, their Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven were equally admirable and less exciting.

Franck Well-played

The miscellaneous Sunday program was started with an unfamiliar Mozart "Prelude and Fugue," stalwart second-line music of a first-line master. The Franck was so transcendently played that its excesses of length and elaboration were forgotten. The Piston, modern in every aspect of its style, was remarkably impressive. Its melodic material is not magnetic. But its rhythms have persistent force and exhilaration, and its muted slow movement spins an exalted mood.

Early Haydn was represented in the Wednesday program by the Quartet, Opus 3, No. 5, with the "Serenade." Between this work, in which the first violin is treated almost as a simple soloist, and the Beethoven Opus 127, centuries of musical development seemed to have taken place, instead of merely a generation. The Pro Arté performance was particularly memorable in the ineffable slow movement of the Opus 127, while throughout the quartet the perfection with which technical difficulties were carried off was beyond praise.

The rarely heard C major String Quintet, companion of the famous G minor Quintet, stood on the program with Haydn and Beethoven. Mr. Firestone was guest violist.

This report of music in San Francisco must make a correction in the account of the recent presentation of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" at the Temple Emanu-El. It was said previously that the soloists, with the exception of Nelson Eddy, baritone, were regular members of the Temple musical staff. In fact, Lawrence Strauss, a tenor whose style and sentiment have lent strong personal value to many San Francisco concerts over the course of more than a decade, was also a guest artist that night.

A. F.

The Gilt Standard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

IN PRESENTING the musical comedy, "Anything Goes," at the Palace Theater, it has been suggested that Mr. Charles B. Cochran has left the gold for the gilt standard; and it might be added that in this piece he would seem to have got hold of anything but a gilt-edged security.

The play means well, and even attempts to bring some attitude of contemporary satire to the gleaming and saccharine realms of musical comedy. It does in fact satirize two aspects of existence in the United States, the gangster racket and the ranking of Public Enemies as if they were seeded players in a lawn tennis championship; and, in addition, the night club exploitation of uplift which Sinclair Lewis dealt with, not inoffensively, in "Elmer Gantry."

In the latter part of its subject matter there are many serious lapses of taste which are surprising in a script to which Mr. P. G. Wodehouse has attached his name. But all the play that is devoted to the gangsters is excellent fun. The Reverend Dr. Moon, Public Enemy No. 13, whose great sorrow it is that an inconsiderate Government will not rank him higher in the scale of villainy, is a charming and delightful character, to whom Mr. Sidney Howard lends an engaging Yorkshire appeal and a sheeplike determination to be dangerous and wicked which are utterly enchanting.

Mr. Leslie Henson was to have been the foil to Mr. Howard's slow and almost soporific humor in this play, but circumstances at the last moment forbade it. His place is taken by an American comedian, Mr. Jack Whiting, whose restless energy and vigor have made quite a good impression. The same cannot be said of Miss Jeanne Aubert, whose difficulties with the English language rob her lines of whatever point they might otherwise have possessed, a serious matter in a leading woman who has to do more talking and less singing and dancing than are customary in musical comedy. But the play as a whole lacks the usual lavishness and finish associated with Cochran productions, though it has one song, "You're the top," sung by Mr. Whiting with a clever air of improvisation, that deserves to be heard all over the town.

Dublin Playwriting Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

PURSUANT of its policy of bringing the Irish National Theater back to its original mission and status, the Abbey Theater directorate has announced a playwriting competition. It is confined to authors who have never had a play produced, and all manuscripts must reach the Abbey not later than Sept. 1. The search is for full-length works. The Gate Theater, some two months ago, asked for one-act plays. In each case, substantial money prizes are offered and the assurance of production for the winning plays is also given.

Some three months ago a third repertory playhouse, the Torch, was opened in Dublin in Capel Street. It is catering to an audience which has been neglected, and Charles Keogh, who is directing, is giving plays which have an appeal for such an audience before he makes any experiments. He has surrounded himself with a good ensemble of Dublin actors, and they are playing well such old-timers as "The Shaughraun," "Arrah-na-Pogue" and other plays of the Boucicault type. At the moment, "Wolfe Tone" is the offering, revival of a play first staged some 35 years ago at the old Queen's Theater, with the author, Frank Dalton, in the title rôle. The rehearsals of the revival were supervised by Mr. Dalton.

Mr. Keogh has discarded the old-fashioned scenery in favor of draperies. He employs painted pieces only when they are indispensable. As the theater gains in popularity, he will undobtedly provide himself with better lighting facilities. He now makes a bold effort to get effects, and the result suggests that he is capable of fine work if everything else were equal. Of the sincerity of the acting there can be no question, and the modern outlook of the players makes us forget the old-fashioned construction of the plays. It is significant that every performance, during the run of two weeks given to each production, sees few seats unoccupied.

Gloucester Society of Artists' Exhibit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Gloucester, Mass.

SOME 222 items are included in the thirty-fifth annual exhibition of the Gloucester Society of Artists, the organization that upholds the cause of independents on Cape Ann. On the whole the show leaves something to be desired, for it has perhaps more than the usual number of mediocre contributions. It is even difficult to hunt down new or youthful talents neglected in jury shows.

The outstanding canvas of the exhibition would seem to be Umberto Romano's "Grand Uncle Gaetano," a peculiarly intense though melancholy composition conceived largely in greens, even to the suggestion of flesh tones. Although there is careful compositional development of incidental objects such as the wall rack behind the figure, and the rubber plant at the side table, the main theme is characterization.

Omer Lassonde's "Les Baigneuses au Soleil," somewhat reminiscent of a period in the experimental zest of Hugh H. Breckenridge, is the nearest approach to an abstraction. It attempts, through zigzagging and crossing color diagonals of light, to screen the suggestion of female nudes. Its imaginative strain lends it an interest lacking in a majority of its matter-of-fact fellows.

The decorative quality of wildwood plants is well exemplified in Gertrude Martin Tonsberg's "Jack-in-the-Pulpit" with accompanying fern fronds, and a woods carpet of last year's brown leaves.

* * *

Margaret Nelson enjoys playground themes, developing them with freshness, but without technical ability in the handling of figures. "See Saw" is typical of her compositions. There is charm, also, in the work of Antoinette Inglis, who offers a delicately pink and silver-gray "Madonna of the Rocks."

Marines, harbor scenes and vivid still-lifes are occasionally varied by such a canvas as Nancy Wynne Parker's "Bridge Builders," an interesting composition of gray masonry, scaffolding and little worker figures, painted rather flatly in gray-blue and rust brown color tones.

An experiment not quite successful, yet provocative, is Ronda Rheal's "Fog," with its attempted portrayal of the thick blanket that shuts out sight. Through the muggy thickness only the hint of a boat prow looms.

Many of the less interesting paintings are the most skillfully handled from a technical point of view. The water colors, however, often combine imaginative vigor with dexterity of execution. Among the best are "Here Lies," by Katherine Wilkins; "Hill Town, Tuscany," by Hilda Anderson; "Evening," by Elinor M. Goodridge, and "The New Year's Storm," by E. Anshutz.

Although there are only three exhibitors in the sculpture section, the trend is toward carving rather than toward modeling. Most interesting are the stone-carvings by Quinton Oliver Jones, with their hint of decorative stylization, as in "Symphony," alternating nudes and flutings; and "Salome," a conventionalization in lines perpendicular, diagonal, and horizontal. Wood-carved reliefs by B. M. Thornberg are more usual; while Mrs. Evelyn S. Harmon is represented by two portrait heads.

* * *

As in former years the list of exhibitors in the galleries of the Gloucester Society of Artists and that in the North Shore Arts Association overlap. Here as there, one finds such contributors as Jacob Binder, Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, here represented by a portrait of Senator William E. Borah, J. Eliot Enneking, Gordon Grant, Charles, Emil, A. and Virginia Gruppe, Anthony Thieme, Pauline Bliss Williams, and Stanley W. Woodward.

Excellent impressions of the out-of-doors are contributed by Henry Curtis Ahl, Otis Pierce Cook Jr., Benjamin Cratz, John F. Enser, Margaret Hoyt and Oscar Anderson.

Subjects alien to the New England coast are few, but include "Mary-Martha Chapel, Henry Ford's Greenfield Village," by Ernest Harrison Barnes, Hilda Anderson's "Tuscan Hillsides," and Fern I. Coppedge's quaint interpretation of Pennsylvania Countryside, "The Village Church."

The Gloucester Society of Artists will open its second exhibition of the season early in August. The present showing continues through July 30. Serving on the exhibition committee are Margaret Fitzhugh Browne, chairman; Oscar Anderson, president of the society, Carl H. Nordstrom, Charles E. Dennison, Raymond Carter and Elsa Anshutz.

D. G.

New Light on Old Masters, by A. P. Laurie (New York: Macmillan. $2.25) is of special concern to painters and to museum officials in that it sets forth the methods of great painters on the basis of chemical analyses of their pigmentation. Inseparable for Mr. Laurie are the history of style and the history of technique, so far has he carried his studies—from the division of paint taken from pictures into its constituent parts, to the revelations that have been made possible by X-Ray photography. He shows how the camera reveals the individual brushwork of the masters, what may be learned through the microscope and ultra violet light, how frauds and forgeries may be discovered. He explains the paint-box in various ages, the Greek method of painting with wax, the technical methods of Rembrandt and the French Impressionists among others, the secrets of the Brothers Van Eyck, and discusses the technical problems of the painter in oils today.

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Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

A Saturday Page

To bring to attention selected examples of desirable forms of furniture is the usual purpose of the pictures shown on this page. This week a departure is made from this practice by showing a collection of ugly pieces that are commented on in the following columns

"The Burden of Bad Design"

By **Carl Greenleaf Beede**

DURING a recent call at this office, a visitor from the Pacific Coast remarked that these columns had given much attention to good design during the past few years, but that very little attention had been called to poor. In her opinion, readers would like to have criticism of types that are undesirable when judged fairly for their utility and beauty.

This suggestion was welcome in a peculiarly timely way, for I was able to point to a folder at hand which contained illustration copy that had been accumulating for some weeks—the folder being marked "Bad Design." So that is the subject for today. As these pictures are mostly clippings from advertisements in recent trade magazines, they are examples supplied indirectly by the manufacturers themselves. Since they were published as advertisements, we may assume that those who bought the space in which to picture them, believed they would be attractive to buyers.

Customers Blamed for Poor Design

The heading of this article is quoted, being that used a few months ago by a writer in one of the leading furniture magazines, indicating that many in this great industry are conscious that there is this defect, and that it should have attention. Quoting a portion of one of the paragraphs leads us to think that the only action that is likely to raise the quality of design is the customers' refusal to buy things that are poor.

"A fair statement of average manufacturer and dealer attitude today would, I imagine, run about as follows: Good design is admirable in theory, and insofar as it will sell more merchandise we are in favor of it. However, we want to stay in business, and if possible to make a profit; and to do this we must offer people what they want to buy. So long as great masses of people want to buy ill-designed and ugly furniture, we will be constrained to make and sell it. If, as and when, our customers change their tastes, we will change our lines; but until then good design, as artists and our critics understand the word, will remain a luxury we cannot often afford."

If this is so, the responsibility is yours and mine, to so train our tastes that we will be prompt to decide what is desirable, and prompt in refusal to buy what factory managers admit is ill-designed and ugly.

Some Essentials of Good Design

In the class of ugly furniture referred to above belong, for one reason and another, all the pieces that are pictured in the group here. Many of them would be instantly rejected without thought, as positively unpleasant. Some, however, impress us indifferently, but arouse no desire to own. As was mentioned a year ago in comments on "Chairs as Works of Art" there is benefit to be derived from noticing critically examples of poor design, since it exercises our intelligence in applying the principles which are essential to good work. With this in mind we will notice in order the illustrations here, cuts which are below our usual standard because most of them are copied from advertising pages.

There are a few definite qualities which it is generally agreed must be found in the design of every useful object. First is fitness for purpose. This means that it must have proper stability, capacity and convenience.

Proper proportions for the different parts, with due regard for the service which each portion performs in the structure, is another specified characteristic of good design.

Having met these conditions, there is one more to be considered, which is harmony in the effect derived from a view of the object as a whole.

Taking the Pictures in Order

With these tests in mind—fitness for purpose, proper proportions, unity of the whole, harmony in details and in ornament—we may examine the pictures here.

The bureau, 1, has two full-width drawers and three narrow ones, a broad top and a mirror. If the side portions of the three-part mirror were adjustable, there would be some reason for the present arrangement, but, apparently, these are useless because stationary, and are included merely to give effect of bulk and show, surrounding them with ornament which resembles Christmas festoons.

The ornamentation of the front of this bureau, by the use of both contrasting veneers and paint, is a medley of shapeless patches. The panels which nearly cover the two lower drawers harmonize with nothing else about the piece, unless the bottom of the curve of the middle section and the top curve of the mirror, have resemblance. The two light-colored inverted V portions are conspicuous intrusions which relate to nothing else about the object, while the faces of the three small drawers follow two patterns which have no suggestion of likeness. The bulging front legs appear to have been thrown for good measure into a hodgepodge of uneasy lines and curves.

Quite another matter is the small table at 2. The purpose is apparently to support a lamp or vase and such small objects as one may wish to have casually on a small table in a home.

Is a table top fit for its purpose that has a series of openings through which small things might drop? With a negative answer this table top, apparently derived with excessive sentiment from a flax wheel, is poor design. Had this top been solid and fit for its purpose, the placing of the standard on a tripod shaped like a flax wheel base is of questionable taste. Stability has been secured, to be sure, but the three legs are of two lengths, and the oblique right-angled portion, necessary for a flax wheel, is superfluous and brings in the lines which destroy the harmony of the total effect. It requires restraint to comment candidly on such design which is so wholly lacking in common sense and beauty.

Ingenuity in Poor Taste

A type of cheap enamel top table, with drop- or slide-leaves, is advertised by many manufacturers, four examples being Nos. 3, 5, 12 and 14. Essentially, this is a low price object, with very little difference in the mechanical working of the tops. Two of the tables here have drawers, but otherwise the frames might easily be the simplest conceivable lines. But it is thought that the addition of excessive bulk and strange shapes that look costly, but are really extremely cheap, will hasten sales. So in No. 3 a shapeless curve serves for legs and connects with foot-bars that suggest the worst of late American Empire practice. Without the slightest discernible structural purpose, a cut-out slab rides the cross-bars and runs to the main frame.

It may be that some thought of classic design was back of the legs of No. 5, but the bases suggest that the craftsmen had also seen the Great Bed of Ware, which is about 12 feet square, and had mixed his idea with that and part of a Grecian temple. The object which attempts to ornament the cross-bars may have been derived from the lights of a Texaco gasoline pump.

Table No. 12 is another jumble of ideas apparently picked at random. As in other cases, the legs appear to offer the only opportunity for ingenuity for furniture factories. An attempt at applying Elizabethan details is 14, crudely developed, to a table of pressed steel and enamel top. If this incongruous association were well proportioned, it would still be deplorable, but the present massing of irregular surfaces in a kitchenette table shows disregard of the basic requirement of fitness for purpose.

The use of a bed is for repose and fitness for purpose requires that its form should suggest that use, but the one shown at 4 hints at agitation and disturbance rather than quiet and relaxation. To begin with, the thing has eight legs instead of the necessary four. In addition, a projection the size and shape of a leg seems to extend from each corner of the footboard, superfluous and awkward like the horns of an ox. The smooth panels of the headboard show rich veneer which is attractive, but this is capped by applied ornament which is out of place. The footboard goes off on a spree of its own, and in the orgy accumulates flowing curves, filigree, and painted flowers. So the entire effect of the piece with its double serving of legs, its pair of horns, and its branching foliage, constitutes excess, discord, and aesthetic failure.

We like to think of the table as a stationary thing and it is most pleasing when its lines suggest stability and firmness. The one shown at No. 6 misses this effect, and instead the base suggests movement—as if it were leaping rather than standing. A similar base on the magazine stand, 10, the form being derived from some piece of rustic furniture. Certainly the base and standard of 6 show no grace, no simplicity, only an ill-considered introduction of a freak detail from some primitive article of domestic use.

In considering the characteristics of 7 at the extreme right, its utility fi t comes into question in gauging its originator's success. For what use was it intended? Here is a full length mirror, with fixed wings. There two small drawers on each side, such as might be found in a dressing table, to which the idea of a swinging mirror also belongs, but the sections here do not swing, and appear useless. As a whole, the piece lacks unity of form. The drawer portions and their caryatid supports look to be excresences attached to the mirror base. The six feet are ill-shaped distortions of doubtful origins. With all this that is displeasing about the appearance of the structure, perhaps it doesn't matter for what use it was intended. It is too ugly for any use.

It may be that 8 was made for a sideboard in the provincial French manner—one of those "adaptations" we read and hear so much about from retailers' sources. But its purpose, too, is in doubt. If the proportions of the legs as 8, 12 and 14 are too bulky for their load, these seem much too slender for the mass they carry. And the stretchers connecting the legs are fussily turned while the legs they join are wholly plain. Lacking here are harmony of the parts and symmetry of the unit, defects increased by the corrupted French panels on the drawer faces.

Good Design—In Its Proper Place

I am told that 9, 10 and 11 have been "good sellers." They all belong to the class of so-called "early American," an expression that is taking a lot of baggage on its back in recent years. These adaptations of the most crude and homely tools and utensils of old passing trades, may hold touches of reminiscent regard for some people who were children in the country 50 or 60 years ago. In a summer camp they might seem to be amusing expedients for want of more fitting things.

For the horseshoer who made and used the tool-and-nail box copied for 9, that was perfectly suited to his needs and was good design—for him. So was the tongs-box, 10, with the foot T shape instead of H, as this one is. And the butcher's block cut from an elm or rock maple tree trunk and set on three peg-legs, answered well the fitness-for-use test—for the meat cutter. Hollowed out on the sides to hold reluctantly a few books, this block lacks fitness for home use. It becomes a form that could come only from the hands of a designer whose thought was more on adaptation than on utility and comeliness.

The chair 13 may be very easy to sit in, but it is hard to look at, which may be better for the buyer than having the conditions reversed. The same factory cost and better taste could have done away with the resemblance to the fat woman of the circus side show, with only her little hands and feet showing beyond clothes. This billowy back should have had but a single surface, for the line across it accentuates its lowness without benefit in use. The hands of wood—for they are not arms—are hard and angular breaks protruding to warn for care while surrounding surfaces are well padded.

This has proved to be a long story, yet there is much more to be that should be said. Some of it would be repeated from two articles headed "Chairs as Works of Art," printed on this page, July 14 and 21, last year. They might be worth a reader's time for reviewing, as some basic ideas are given there, helpful for those who realize that good design must be demanded before it appears.

Mirrored glass doilies are one of the latest substitutes for linen luncheon sets. Instead of the oblong-shaped individual cloth at each place, the mirrored glass plateau becomes the only thing between the table and the service dishes.

Superb Furniture at Auction

By **"Collector"**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

London

FURNITURE history was made at Christie's when the superb collection of Chippendale furniture and the magnificent Louis XV Beauvais tapestry suite, belonging to the late S. B. Joel came up for disposal. The quality of the pieces offered and the high bids, inevitably recalled the famous Leopold Hirsch sale recorded on this page on June 9 last year.

Now, as then, each item was a masterpiece of its kind, worthy of detailed study by professional and amateur collector alike. To the surprise of many the enthusiastic bids at the Joel sale far exceeded, in several instances at least, even those at the Hirsch auction, and made still new records.

The prize lot of the afternoon was a lovely Louis Quinze gilt-wood suite of about 1740, consisting of a settee 6 feet 9 inches wide, and 10 fauteuils (arm chairs). All 11 pieces were covered in Beauvais tapestry, woven in colored silks from designs by Oudry. The birds, hounds, deer and other animals in landscapes illustrated the fables of La Fontaine. From an opening bid of 800 guineas the prices offered quickly mounted to the astonishing one of 2600 guineas at which the suite was won by a Frankfurt collector.

It was in the Chippendale types, however, that I was chiefly interested. Here again, the prices can only be described as sensational. A set of eight Chippendale mahogany chairs, and a 4 foot 8 inches wide settee, of the 1740 period and covered in cut red velvet, illustrated in Percy Macquoid's "Illustrated History of Furniture" established a new record. It brought 1250 guineas from a London professional. (Readers of this page may recall that a set of 12 William III walnut chairs in the manner of Daniel Marot, fetched the top price in the Leopold Hirsch sale, namely £1102.)

Another prize was a Chippendale mahogany tripod table, of the 1750 period. It was 31 inches high and 30 inches in diameter. This brought 410 guineas. In comparison, the chief of the four examples at the Hirsch sale, which had a green marble top, surmounted by a brass gallery, brought only £367.

There was keen competition also at the present sale for a handsome 1740 Chippendale mahogany library writing table, 4 feet 5 inches wide, 34 inches deep and 31 inches high, also illustrated in Macquoid. This brought no less than 760 guineas, the top price in the sale for a single piece.

From the expert point of view, the individual Chippendale gem of the sale, however, was probably a 1745 knee-hole commode of serpentine shape with two long and two shallow drawers. Finely carved and beautifully fashioned it was a bargain at 600 guineas.

The first part of the sale, which dealt with Mr. Joel's striking Kandler figures and other Meissen porcelain, his Italian bronzes and French decorative objects, seemed to arouse little interest, only three items touching three figures.

The 23 lots of Chippendale and the Louis suite accounted for more than three quarters of the day's total of £12,000. The inevitable conclusion is that the finest Chippendale not only gives years of delight to its collector-owner, but is a gilt-edged investment and still growing in value.

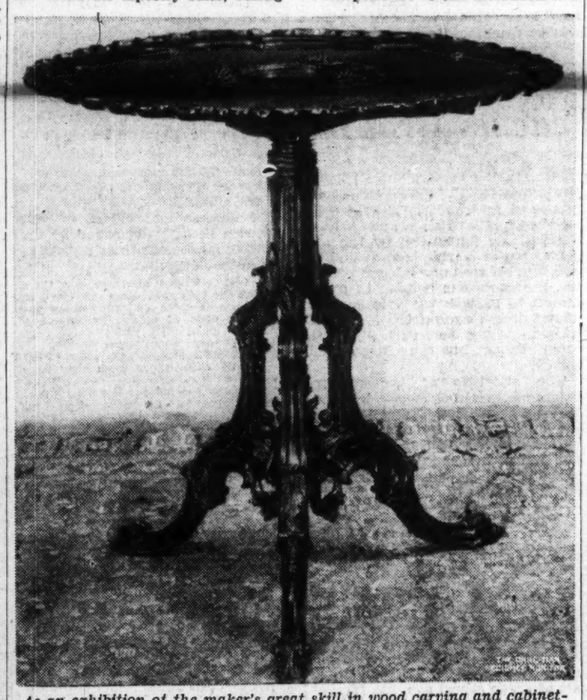
* * *

Long purses were required of bidders at the two-days sale at Christie's of the tapestry, bronze, Venetian glass, Limoges enamels, furniture and other antique works of art of the Renaissance and eighteenth century, collected by the late Edward Steinkopff, father of the late Lady Seaforth.

The outstanding tapestry was a fine early sixteenth century Brussels panel, 6 feet 3 inches by 5 feet 6 inches, woven in colored silks and wools and gold and silver threads, with the Baptism of Christ, a variant of the famous panel in the Vienna Imperial collection. This brought 1760 guineas from a prominent London professional collector.

Among the carpets the chief item was a late sixteenth century Ispahan carpet, 22 feet 9 inches by 9 feet 5 inches, woven with a ruby field. This found a ready buyer at 700 guineas.

There were several surprises at the sale. For example the war has apparently diminished the number of collectors of those delectable enamels known as Limoges. With possibly one exception, the prices in this section showed a decline. A similar statement might have applied to the Venetian glass offered. The tapestry and Chippendale furniture, on the other hand, sold well. The total for the 239 lots amounted to £14,962.



As an exhibition of the maker's great skill in wood carving and cabinet-work, this Chippendale-style table of about 1750 is of extreme rarity, and was so highly esteemed as to bring 410 guineas (about $2000) at the recent S. B. Joel sale at Christie's

The lion's-paw feet on this "Chippendale library writing table," as it is termed in Christie's catalogue, are indications that place its date at about 1740. It is an outstanding example of this type and time, and brought 760 guineas, the top price for a single piece, at the S. B. Joel sale.

Since Chippendale was only 22 in 1740, and did not issue his famous book until 1754, it seems strange to attach his name to this early date.

Another important item in the recent S. B. Joel sale at Christie's was this "Chippendale mahogany knee-hole commode," as it is designated in the catalogue. It is dated as of about 1745 and brought 600 guineas, or about $3000. The elaborate carving is English interpretation of contemporary French bronze ornament

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

America's Slant-Top Desk England's Fall-Front Bureau

A GREAT many American homes are provided with the type of desk which is sketched here, and a very convenient and serviceable type it is. Made in sizes to suit many people, whether much space or but little is wished, to be in scale with a spacious home or with the limitations of a small apartment, it is adaptable in design to the home requirements of most families.

The slant-top desk, as Americans term it, is shown here with the simplest form of feet, the bracket. Other common forms are claw-and-ball, Dutch, and ogee bracket; all these suit the type, but the simple bracket is most often seen. The slant-top desk varies in its front. It may be straight, as in this case; or serpentine, in which three curves appear; or block, the whole surface shaped into three vertical panels, the middle one depressed. Mr. Luke Vincent Lockwood classes all desks as "scrutoires," but I see no practical sense in attaching to them a name that would be understood by hardly anyone who either buys or sells them. Webster classes scrutoire as "archaic," and Oxford as "seventeenth century." So the term desk for Americans and bureau for the English may be accepted as correct usage, although I have to confess to using "scrutoire" myself some years ago in describing an American piece.

The slant-top desk is the fall-front bureau of England and had developed to this form in the early 1700's. Governor Winthrop of the Massachusetts Colony flourished about about 100 years before, and the only sort of a desk he is likely to have known was a box without drawers, small enough to be carried under his arm. There is no ground for objection to calling the desk sketched here "Governor Winthrop" if it is done with the same sense of historical accuracy that christened the presidential yacht Mayflower. Both names have admirable associations, but as they are applied in the cases cited, neither should imply likeness to its protonym. C. G. B.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

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Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Eliminating the Friction Phrases

Insurance Company Employees Hold a Business Letter 'Clinic'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Augusta, Mich.

THE business letter you like to receive! Have you ever stopped to consider why it is a pleasure to open that particular letter? Perhaps it possesses a courtesy and cordiality which, though expressed in entirely businesslike terms, at once convey a friendly feeling. A study of any miscellaneous group of business letters would probably reveal ways in which many of them that do not convey a cordial feeling could be made to do so by a mere change in phrasing.

The employees of a large insurance company were recently invited to make such a study. In an effort to help them write better letters, a guest speaker had come to discuss their correspondence with them. "Yesterday," he told them, "the transcribing department made an extra carbon of each letter dictated during the day. This afternoon I want you to hunt through these carbons with me and pick out all those phrases which, if altered, might establish a more friendly feeling on the part of the reader.

"Perhaps," he went on, "a few illustrations will show you the kind of phrases and sentences to look for. Take this, for example:

"Should it be necessary for us to handle this risk for you, you will have to secure the consent of our representative at Augusta, Mr. R. B. Henderson, as the property seems to be within the corporate limits of the village.

"There are two in this passage: (1) the grudging and ungracious *should it be necessary for us to handle this risk*, and (2) the irritating tone of *you will have to*. Note the wholly different impression made by the revision:

"If you decide to allow us a part of this liability, it will be necessary for you to secure the consent of our representative at Augusta, Mr. R. B. Henderson, since the property lies within his territory.

"Here is another faulty sentence which deals with the permission-situation: „

"Please obtain the consent of our Agent, Mr. C. K. Lee, of Galesburg, for the privilege of writing this business, as this is in his exclusive territory.

"It is the pompousness of the *for the privilege of writing this business* that makes the sentence particularly annoying. In the revision, you will note that the reader is kept out of the picture:

"As this property lies within the exclusive territory of Mr. C. K. Lee, our Galesburg representative, his written waiver of the business should accompany your daily report.

Reader Interest

"The writer of the following passage thought wholly of himself and forgot that ordinarily a reader is interested in facts only as they appear to concern his interests:

"We need a diagram showing distances between the various buildings as well as dimensions of them. If this is not farm property, please tell us what the sixty-acre tract of land is used for. What business is Mr. Vree engaged in, and what do you know of him?

"Show the reader how he will benefit from doing what you request and you are much more likely to win his co-operation:

"So that we may properly underwrite this business for you, please submit with your daily report a diagram showing the dimensions of each building and the exact distances between them. It will also help us to serve you promptly if you will let us know something about Mr. Vree, his character and interests, the extent to which he is engaged in farming, and like data.

Reminding, Not Telling

"There are times when you must tell a reader elementary facts which he should know but which you suspect that he doesn't. By dropping an 'of course' or an 'as you know' phrase into the sentence, you change the complexion of the statement appreciably. Then, instead of telling the reader the facts, you appear merely to be reminding him of them. In the sentence which follows, however, the *as you know* is a possible irritant.

"We have not found this class of risk profitable, as you know, and consequently we are not interested.

"In other words, the reader knew that the business he was offering the company might cost it money, but he hoped they would not notice the nature of the business, or that, if they did, they would accept it any way, as a favor. In short, the implication is that the reader has tried to 'put something over.' The accusation is absent in the revision:

"As we have not found this class of risk profitable, you will understand our preferring not to be interested in this instance.

"One final passage. It illustrates an irritatingly superior and patronizing tone:

"This binder which you submit in the name of G. M. Howard is somewhat indefinite. Possibly we have a wrong conception of the risk. If so, you may write us again, giving further particulars, and we shall be glad to consider them.

"The revision in no way criticizes the reader, and it addresses him as an equal. In a letter, democracy pays.

"Though we are anxious to give you prompt service upon this binder, our understanding of the situation is not yet complete enough to warrant our taking action, so that we may have the complete picture in mind, will you not . . .

"When a correspondent constantly considers the feelings of the person he is addressing, he is likely to write a truly effective letter—a letter which, no matter what the subject matter with which it deals, leaves the reader favorably disposed toward him and the firm he represents. Such letters are distinctly worth while."

L. W. McK.

A Project in Teaching Tidiness

It Proved Hilarious But the Lesson Went Home

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Parent Column:

Although not a parent I have had the training of children for some years and would like to pass along to mothers methods which I have used successfully. I have always found the Parent Column most helpful, hence my wish to contribute.

Teaching tidiness in its many aspects tries the patience of many mothers. At one time I had three large children with whom the keeping of the living room in any semblence of order, when they were about, seemed somewhat of a problem and was finally solved in this way.

One evening I told them that I was going to upset the living room three times, once for each child, and that each in turn would be obliged to restore the room to perfect order. Then I proceeded to do so amid shrieks of laughter from the three children, who were highly amused to see me doing the things they did, and as you may guess, I took pains to make a thorough job of disarrangement.

I scattered the magazines and newspapers all over the room and the music on the piano (with three children there was considerable music). I took books from the shelves and left them open in all sorts of places, disarranged the piano and table covers, moved every chair and stool from its accustomed place, tripped up the corners of the rugs, in fact, left nothing unturned. Then I let one of the three put the room back into perfect order, which was done in great good humor. The performance was repeated for each of the other two and the hilarity seemed to increase with each repetition—but the lesson was learned.

The same method was used with clothes closets and dresser drawers. If they became untidy I would empty them onto the bed and then let the child replace them in an orderly arrangement. Sometimes the child would object but soon gained the pleasurable satisfaction of arranging things in an orderly way. It was found that when the children arranged their things in their own way (with an occasional tactful suggestion from me) the wish to keep them in the order they had placed them followed as a natural consequence. Also after a few (very few) weeks of this they, of their own accord, would often spend rainy days rearranging things, obviously enjoying themselves.

To teach them to pick up the litter which so often disfigures a room, a game of "pick up" was played. Paper cut up into small bits was spread over the rug and floor and then the children took turns seeing who could pick up every last speck of them in the shortest time. I did the timing. I frequently took my turn at this game as it helped to make it interesting. Sometimes we varied it by cutting up thread or yarn instead of paper. After playing this game a few times children will just naturally pick up bits when they see them.

To form the habit of hanging up coats and hats on coming into the house or pajamas when dressing in the morning, I used what we called "practicing," which really was practicing doing things the right way. For example, if one came in and threw down coat and hat, then he or she would be obliged to put hat and coat back on (leggings & rubbers, too, sometimes), go back out of doors, re-enter and then hang them up as taken off.

Accompanying all of these procedures excepting the "pick-up game" it was clearly explained that we were consciously forming right habits to replace wrong ones.

I find I have so many things to say that I shall have to keep them for future letters.

With best wishes to all Parent Columners. (Miss) F. W.

Thank you, Miss W., for sharing these experiences with "Parent Columners." We like your idea of writing again, too.—Editor.

No Effort at Unfoldment Is Lost

England

Dear Friends:

In reply to the letter entitled "What do others think," I would say emphatically yes, it does pay for parents to sacrifice reasonably for their children, just as it pays to stoop down and pick the young weeds out of a garden instead of waiting till they scatter seeds of their kind far and near.

I also remember the shock with which an act of ingratitude on the part of my child led me back to a similar experience between myself and my own mother, but I was so grateful for a belated opportunity to put matters right with my mother. Also I understood my child's point of view with this memory of my own young carelessness; and such experiences have enabled me to help other mothers and daughters in similar circumstances.

My husband and I once made what at the time seemed a sacrifice beyond our ability for our daughter's education. The immediate outward and visible sign was disappointment, thoughtless ingratitude, frustration and defeat—that was the uprooting of the weeds, and indeed it hurt; but two years after the cold exterior began to crack, and up came all the seeds of good intent which eventually blossomed into a sweetness and stability that today can be felt and treasured.

At the same time I do remember that we saw the undesirability of forcing a musical training where there seemed to be little talent and much dislike of the practice hour. Still even with this we occasionally have indications that the few lessons will bear fruit in giving encouragement for another effort in later years, and it is a great thing for our child to know that the education she received made it possible for her to develop any given line that she may choose. She will never brood over the might-have-beens because she was not given her chance.

I am convinced that no single effort toward the unfoldment of talent is lost, however unappreciative the recipient may seem to be. He may bury it for years, but he will utilize it sooner or later, and thank God for the opportunity that even a small knowledge of the subject put in his way. (Mrs.) B. M. P.

Courtesy of Bradford Junior College, Bradford, Mass.

Little Theater Work and Its Influence

Activity Among the Masqueraders, the Dramatic Club of Bradford Junior College

The Little Theater movement may have influenced play-making and play-giving on the legitimate stage; but it has fairly revolutionized what used to be called "The School Play." Now, in the schools which stand for freedom in educational expression, the "Little Theater" is recognized as one of the more important channels of teaching. Scene painters, electricians, costume designers, students of period backgrounds, carpenters, and many others, all are at work on stage or back stage, their work having a clear understandable connection with the subjects listed on their daily schedule. A cast for the next play—and there is not merely the one play with its two leading parts, but there are many plays—is easily formed with many "subs," from the large and versatile company of actors who can usually turn their hand to lighting, or scenery, as well, and who are interested in the entire production and not, as of old, in one "part." It is all a fine development in co-operative effort, educational and satisfying, providing expression for many sorts of people and abilities.

British Parent-Teacher Groups

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

TEACHERS, as well as parents, are more and more coming to realize the importance of the home environment for the development of the child. Even in England, where the majority of the middle and upper classes send their children to boarding schools and children are completely under the influence of their teachers for two thirds of the year, it is becoming all too apparent how little a teacher can do to counteract a bad home influence. The more progressive education becomes, the more essential is it for the parent actively to co-operate with the teacher in bringing up the child.

The progressive teacher in England no longer views the parent with the veiled suspicion so common in the past. From the days of its infancy at the beginning of the century the progressive movement in education has set an example in advocating collaboration between teacher and parent. One of the pioneer schools, King Alfred, was actually founded by a group of London parents, and the original King Alfred School Society still exists to administer the school in conjunction with the headmaster and headmistress.

St. Christopher, at Letchworth Garden City, another progressive school, also has an active Parents' Circle which provides an opportunity for individual discussions between parents and staff. Owing to the fact that most progressive schools in this country are boarding schools, such Parents' Circles are exceptional. In spite of this and the fact that co-operation between parents and teachers is on an informal basis, there is, nevertheless, definite encouragement for parents to visit the school, to make suggestions on the practice of the school, to meet and become acquainted with the teachers, and to take an active part in the development of the school.

More definite progress is being made by such organizations as the Home and School Council, the Parents' Association, the Parents' National Educational Union, and by the increasingly popular Parent-Teacher Associations, which are being formed spontaneously at state (day) schools throughout the country.

The Home and School Council plays a very valuable part in the development of these associations. The council consists of representatives of parent-teacher associations in all parts of the country, and of other groups and individuals concerned with education. It both encourages the formation of parent-teacher associations and acts as clearing house for the pooling and spreading of ideas. Of the 300 to 400 parent-teacher associations and groups in the country, 72 are affiliated with the Home and School Council. By its advice, by the organization of lecture courses and of meetings between parents and teachers, the council is helping to make known to parents the vast amount of new knowledge on the child and thus to bridge the gulf which so often exists between home and school.

The activities of the parent-teacher associations consist in meetings between parents and teachers, the holding of study circles, lectures, visits to other schools, factories, etc., and informal social gatherings. All these activities bring parents into direct contact with the teachers and one another, and at the same time exert a direct educative influence on the parent. The range of subjects discussed by the associations is wide and covers every aspect of education and the child.

The success and extent of this work can be best illustrated by the following quotations from reports of such associations:

The best attended meetings are those in which the boys themselves take part, or when there is work on view which the boys have done at school. Reasons why are often asked and cause parents to understand our aims more clearly. . . . Hitherto troublesome parents become very human and enthusiastic when they have attended a meeting or two and met us. The loyalty of the parents is astounding.

The Parent-Teacher Association has undoubtedly created a very happy feeling between the parents and teachers. It has given the school staff opportunities to explain the attitude and methods of the school and the parents opportunities to discuss their own difficulties with their children.

TREVOR BLEWITT

Young Citizens' League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sioux Falls, S. D.

PLEDGED to put high ideals into everyday life, the Young Citizens' League, with a membership estimated at 90,000 pupils of grade school age, has formed a national organization to further extend its scope.

This step was taken at the tri-state convention held at Aberdeen, S. D., recently, with the approval of more than 1000 youthful delegates from the two Dakotas and Minnesota, who took active charge of, and conducted the sessions at the gathering. Though North and South Dakota chapters have been conducting state conventions for some years, this was the first interstate affair and the attendance far exceeded expectations. The official report shows there are nearly 4000 chapters in South Dakota and about 2000 more in North Dakota, with the idea spreading rapidly in Minnesota. There are scattered chapters in Montana, Wyoming, Kansas, California, Mexico, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

Here in South Dakota, where the league idea was started in 1912 by Prof. M. M. Guhin of Northern State Teachers' College, rural schools are organized into Y. C. L. chapters almost 100 per cent. According to its founder, the League is based "upon implicit faith in self-government in a representative democracy and based on an imperishable faith in the latent capabilities of children."

Continuing his outline of the purposes of the Y. C. L., Professor Guhin explains: "It is a de facto organization of grade school children striving for a better community, state and nation. Its code of ethics includes: Patriotism, Duty, Courtesy, Good Health, Sportsmanship, Truth and Reliability. It makes no pretense at taking over management of the school—though it may eliminate the need of disciplinary measures by the teacher. It is not an 'honor point' system—children are not offered artificial incentives to keep the pledge they have voluntarily taken. Within the scope of its legitimate activities, it is a self-determining, deliberate body, the decisions of which are final; they cannot be invalidated by the teacher or any other power except the organization itself. It is at least conceivable that little miniature republics in our schools, actuated by high ideals of service and right doing, day by day for eight years, in which the pledge of the league is daily repeated, would ultimately produce an American citizenry no longer described as 'most lawless and most careless.'"

In each state where the league has chapters, an annual essay and declamatory contest is held, and the use of news bulletins or school papers is encouraged by the league. Each year a special project is adopted for use by the many chapters and while it is the major project, all former projects are made minor projects thereafter. Dramatics and music are also encouraged by the Y. C. L. Growth of the league during the past few years has been amazing, say those who have watched it since its beginning 25 years ago.

Entering the Foreign Service

Dean Explains Conditions and Advises on Studies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

I am a sophomore in —— college. I want to enter the foreign service of the United States when I graduate. What subjects should I take during the remainder of my college course?

Please tell me something about the duties of foreign service officers. Are the salaries so small as to require an independent income? Just what are the salaries of men in these positions?

Are foreign service jobs mainly political or based on merit? Do they come under the Civil Service?

Any other information or suggestions concerning the U. S. foreign service will be appreciated. Is a legal education necessary? I have an opportunity to study law after completing another year in college if you think this absolutely necessary.

Sincerely,
Joe.

Dear Joe:

"The American Foreign Service," a bulletin which can be obtained by writing to the U. S. Department of State, Washington, D. C., or to the U. S. Government Printing office, will give you much of the information you desire.

Foreign service officers form the permanent personnel of the service. Their functions are to report upon economic and political conditions, to carry on diplomatic correspondence, to protect American citizens and interests, to establish personal and social contacts, to assist Americans traveling or residing abroad, to extradite criminals, to certify consular invoices, to issue passports and visas, to promote American commerce abroad, to observe conditions in foreign lands, etc.

Salaries of foreign service officers range from $2500 to $10,000 a year in the nine classifications. They receive an allowance for living quarters abroad and are pensioned when retired. An independent income is not necessary, except perhaps in certain ambassadorial positions. Consuls have sometimes been affected by unfavorable rates of exchange which reduced the purchasing power of their money. In general, however, they have fared as well as many others in positions requiring equal ability and education.

Necessary Studies

Among the subjects you should take during the remainder of your university course are International Law, Maritime Law, Commercial Law, Commercial Geography, Economics, American History, Political Science, Modern History, at least one modern language. French, Spanish and German are the languages especially required. Ability to use the English language with correctness and precision is also assumed.

A complete legal education is not required although the legal subjects I have named must be studied. A general knowledge of the various branches of law, including contracts, agency, torts, etc., would be helpful.

One who goes to a post in South America would find Spanish valuable, also a knowledge of Latin America.

Civil Service Examinations

The merit system applies to the career service and applicants enter by way of civil service examinations. If you wish to enter the consular service you need not have fears because of politics. Examinations are held by the U. S. Civil Service Commission in Washington, Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Denver, New Orleans, St. Paul, St. Louis, Seattle, and San Francisco. The needs of the service determine the time when examinations are given.

It is impossible to forecast when the next examinations will be held. It would be safe for you to go ahead with your preparation along the lines I have suggested. While the scheduled examinations were canceled in September, 1933, and few new appointments to subordinate positions have been made in recent years, certain encouraging facts should be borne in mind. There are consular posts in 325 cities in all parts of the world. Each post has from one to twelve officers. Replacements must be made from time to time. Furthermore, the education you will receive while preparing for this work will be valuable to you in many other ways. It includes both cultural and practical subjects. It should make of you a better citizen, and prepare you for teaching, journalistic work, etc.

Please write me, Joe, if you have other questions concerning the interesting field you have selected as a possible life career.

Sincerely,
HARRY E. STONE,
Dean of Men, the West Virginia University

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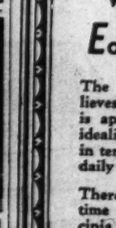

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Prudence Keeps a Promise

PRUDENCE was sitting Turk fashion on the sidewalk in front of her house. She, a bushel basket, a trowel, a rake, a hoe, and various other garden implements completely blocked the narrow cement way. She was weeding her pansy bed. Her hands and the basket would have been adequate for the task, but it was easy to guess that Prudence had absently carted from the tool shed all of its contents. The first hot day of the season had caused her to don a faded, wide-brimmed straw hat. As I neared the blockade on my way home from the post office, I expected to see under the sun-hat the expression of bland contentment which Prudence habitually wears when working in her garden; but my first glance surprised upon her face a certain bothered look. When she saw me, she invited me to sit with her for a few minutes in the shade of the pear tree in her yard.

"Perhaps you can suggest a way out of my predicament," she said. "It's a matter of shoes."

* * *

I LOOKED AT HER feet and found them shod, as usual, in the shabby tennis shoes she likes to wear about her house and outdoor work. They are invariably grimy and have about them bits of grass and garden stain. "They don't look very nice for a garden party, do they?" she said.

As she spoke, we were sitting down in long, gaily striped canvas lawn chairs under the canopy spread of the pear-tree leaves. A picture flashed out of my memory to make me chuckle. I had seen those canvas shoes, or their twin sisters, peeping from under a scarlet silken gown at a formal dinner party not more than a year or two ago. My chuckle and the lingering look of amusement it left upon my face must have revealed my thoughts to Prudence, for she said:

"Of course, it's different when you *forget* to change your shoes, as I did for Mrs. Crilton's dinner party."

We laughed together now to think of that ridiculous piece of absent-mindedness and of its happy result. On that occasion Prudence's discovery of her garden shoes under a dinner-frock had splintered in a thousand pieces the thick ice of a party, which, composed largely of strangers, had promised to be stiff and difficult.

"It would never be the same to go to a party *knowing* I was wearing these dreadful looking things."

She explained. The day before she had purchased in the city a pair of summer shoes. They were to have been delivered today, but for some reason they had not come; and Henry, early, on his way to work, had taken her only other pair to the shoemaker.

* * *

"WHEN I CLEANED house this spring, I gave Tony all my half-worn shoes for his daughter; so, outside of galoshes and bedroom slippers, I have nothing to wear to Mrs. Randall's garden party this afternoon but these." She raised her feet from the long chair-end that I might see again the soiled, disreputable-looking shoes and agree with her that she was, indeed, in a lamentable situation. Steinway, whose feline sociability remained undiminished in the heat, chose to read this waving of rubber-soles as a gesture of summons. He strolled slowly down to us from the porch to curl in a golden ball on the cool dirt at the base of the tree.

"I wouldn't mind much missing the party, but I'd feel rather silly calling up to say I have no shoes," complained Prudence.

Somehow, at that moment, no problem seemed important. The past few weeks had been damp and cool. We were summer hungry. Now, under the tree, a tender breeze gently puffed away the heat that the sun had spread over us. From the fence vine, the hum of bees, a sound we had not heard for many months, made us conscious for a second of all the summers we had ever known. The sweet scent of freshly opened flowers mingled delicately with the piquant smell of hot, newly turned-over soil in the vegetable garden next door. Small yellow butterflies fluttered through the white afternoon light. The line made by tree-shaded grass against that gilded by the sun flickered quietly under the stir of the pear-tree leaves.

"If I had only bought those crimson sandals I've threatened so often to buy," murmured Prudence sleepily. But all fret had passed from her gentle face.

* * *

SUDDENLY, THROUGH THE afternoon quiet, we heard a beat of running feet, followed by a scurrying and whispering not far from us. We turned in our chairs to look at the picket fence which divides Prudence's garden from her neighbor's. From behind it, five close-clipped heads popped up; a red one, a yellow one, and three brown ones. Five wide grins and five pairs of gleaming eyes were looking straight at Prudence and, wordlessly, saying something. "My promise!" gasped Prudence.

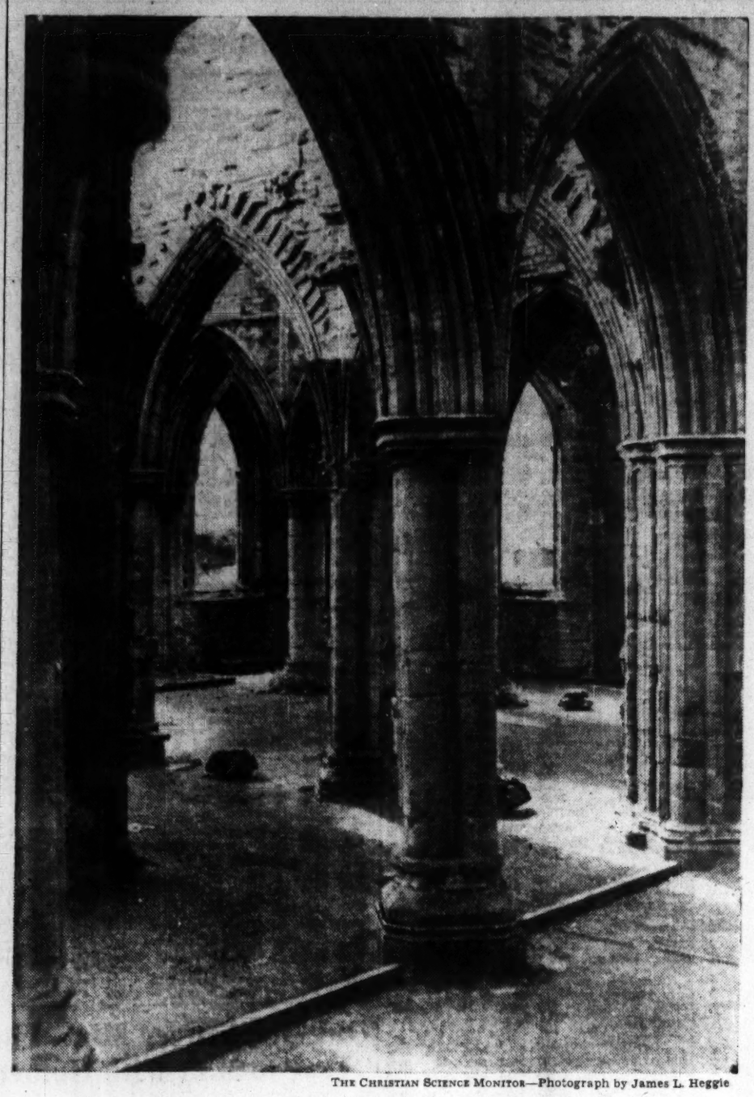
Those grinning, half-entreating, half-mischievous expressions meant something to me, too. Of course! These were the members of Roosters Five, that club of twelve-year-old boys, who had finished cleaning the attic study for Prudence that day not long ago when she had lost her hours in a book. I remembered the promise, made in the clutter and disorder of that room, to little Peter running for workers: "Tell them if they'll help me, I'll take them swimming the first hot day."

"Hello, Roosters!" said Prudence. "Of course, I'll take you swimming. Get your suits and tell your mothers you are going. I'll have the automobile in front of my house in half-an-hour."

There are no shouts happier than those of boys about to have their first swim of the summer. We heard them now as from scattered directions they split, triumphantly, the heat-packed air. Prudence, laughing at the noise, scooped up the sleepy ball of yellow cat, put it under her arm, and hurried toward the house. She turned at the porch step, suddenly remembering that I was there

"I'll telephone Mrs. Randall that I have to miss the party. She'll understand I can't break my promise to little boys. And," she added, her eyes merry and crinkled at the corners, "these to the river."

C. C. R.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by James L. Heggie

VISTA AT TINTERN ABBEY ON THE WYE

LOVERS of Wordsworth's poem, "Tintern Abbey," need have no fear that the actuality will be disappointing. As one approaches the famous ruins, the scenes unfolded along the Wye valley remind him constantly of the poet's allusions. The lush vegetation, the gentle flow of the river, with waters now placid, now swirling lazily around a bend, present a never-ending series of pleasant views, the cattle content in meadow land, occasionally the sight of a leisurely angler—all these remind the pilgrim of the poet's love of the countryside.

Every vestige of doubt vanishes, indeed, as the traveler reaches the ruins of the abbey and stands before the magnificent series of arches which were the supports of the building—today one of the best-preserved of all ruined abbeys of England and a perfect example of mid-thirteenth century Cistercian Gothic architecture. Many of those who have seen all that England offers in the way of architectural delights, place Tintern Abbey first.

Enlightenment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO GRASP any subject, one obviously needs to have light thrown on it. A little child was very much perplexed as to how to make photographs, and looked long and wonderingly at the likeness of her father, mother, and herself. When she grew a little older, her parents gave her a small camera and the equipment for developing her pictures. When she learned this process it became simple to her, and she herself brought out excellent results. Simple photography was then no longer a mystery. Light had been thrown on the subject, and her ignorance had given way to enlightenment. How often have we heard someone say, after being given some simple explanation, "Now I see," meaning, "Now I understand."

A young woman found herself in a sad state of discouragement, lack, and unemployment. In her sorrow she turned to her mother for comfort. With true insight and love the mother said to her, "God has always met your need, and He will not fail you now." These reassuring words brought some measure of understanding that she was not helpless, that there exists a good and beneficent power to which she could turn for the answer to her prayer for happiness, right work, and courage to fill her place. In other words, her mental state was changed from darkness to light, from blindness to sight, and she saw before her hope and promise. Her basis of thinking had changed from the "I cannot see" to the "Now I see." Needless to say, through this enlightened trust in God she was very quickly led to find right work and a good measure of success.

God, our Father-Mother, speaks to us through the words of Isaiah (65:24): "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear." Spiritual enlightenment enables the student of Christian Science to see the practicality of such a promise and to prove his ability to demonstrate in his human experience the divine facts of being whereby good replaces evil, right supplants wrong, and harmony takes the place of discord. He then recognizes that his improved condition is the fulfillment of God's promises in accordance with the words of Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need. It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good."

Through understanding the power of Love, the student begins to see the solution of what had before seemed to be the complex and difficult problem of human existence, and cheerfully and courageously declares, "Now I see!" Enlightenment has come in some measure, and even as the child when she had the proper equipment learned the rules of photography and followed them, so the man or the woman who turns understandingly to the Bible promises, in the light thrown on them by Christian Science, finds the definite Christ-method by which his human experience may be blessed and prospered. Such a one then understands what before seemed incomprehensible.

A woman who had for several years been troubled with dimness of sight because of cataracts on her eyes became a student of Christian Science. Together with other members of the household, she studied and worked daily to gain more of the understanding of Christian Science. The light of divine revelation became clearer to her every day, and finally one day as she sat at the window she called to her daughters: "Now I can see; looking down the valley, I see everything quite clearly. My vision is restored."

The healing of all phases of discordant conditions is step by step proving to humanity that the Christ, Truth, is as surely with us now as when the prophet wrote (Isaiah 9:2), "The people that walked in darkness have seen a great light: they that dwell in the land of the shadow of death, upon them hath the light shined."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Erleuchtung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

UM ETWAS zu erfassen, muß man natürlich darüber aufgeklärt werden. Einem kleinen Mädchen war es ein großes Rätsel, wie Lichtbilder gemacht werden, und lang und verwundert betrachtete sie das Bild ihres Vaters, ihrer Mutter und ihr eigenes. Als sie etwas älter war, schenkten ihr ihre Eltern ein kleines Lichtbildaufnahmegerät und die Einrichtung zum Entwickeln ihrer Bilder. Als sie den Vorgang verstehen lernte, schien er ihr einfach, und sie hatte ausgezeichnete Ergebnisse zu verzeichnen. Einfache Aufnahmen waren ihr nun nichts Geheimnisvolles mehr. Licht war auf den Gegenstand geworfen, und ihre Unkenntnis war der Aufklärung gewichen. Wie oft hören wir jemand sagen, wenn ihm eine einfache Erklärung gegeben wird: „Jetzt sehe ich es", d. h. „Jetzt verstehe ich es"!

Eine junge Frau befand sich in einem traurigen Zustande der Verzagtheit, des Mangels und der Arbeitslosigkeit. In ihrem Leid suchte sie bei ihrer Mutter Trost. Mit wahrer Einsicht und Liebe sagte die Mutter zu ihr: „Gott hat deine Notdurft immer gestillt, und Er wird dich auch jetzt nicht versäumen". Diese ermutigenden Worte ließen sie einigermaßen verstehen, daß sie nicht hilflos war, daß es eine gute und wohltätige Macht gibt, an die sie sich um Erhörung ihres Gebets um Freudigkeit, rechte Arbeit und Mut, ihren Platz auszufüllen, wenden konnte. Mit andern Worten, in ihrem Denken vollzog sich ein Wandel von Finsternis zum Licht, von Blindheit zum Sehen, und sie sah Hoffnung und Verheißung vor sich. Die Grundlage ihres Denkens hatte sich vom „Ich kann es nicht sehen" zum „Jetzt sehe ich es" geändert. Selbstverständlich wurde sie durch dieses aufgeklärte Vertrauen auf Gott geführt, sehr bald rechte Arbeit und ansehnlichen Erfolg zu finden.

Gott, unser Vater-Mutter, sagt uns durch die Worte des Propheten Jesaja (65, 24): „Und soll geschehen, ehe sie rufen, will ich antworten; wenn sie noch reden, will ich hören". Geistige Erleuchtung befähigt den Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die Nutzanwendung einer solchen Verheißung zu sehen und zu zeigen, daß er die göttlichen Tatsachen des Seins, wodurch das Gute das Böse verdrängt, das Rechte das Falsche ersetzt und Harmonie an Stelle von Mißklang tritt, im menschlichen Leben beweisen kann. Dann erkennt er, daß seine verbesserte Lage die Erfüllung der Verheißungen Gottes ist in Übereinstimmung mit den Worten von Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 494): „Die göttliche Liebe hat immer jede menschliche Notdurft gestillt und wird sie immer stillen. Man sollte nicht denken, Jesus habe die göttliche Kraft zu heilen nur für eine auserwählte Anzahl oder für einen begrenzten Zeitabschnitt demonstriert; denn die göttliche Liebe gibt der ganzen Menschheit und zu jeder Stunde alles Gute".

Wenn der Schüler die Macht der Liebe versteht, beginnt er die Lösung des menschlichen Daseinsproblems, das ihm vorher verwickelt und schwierig schien, zu sehen, und froh und mutig erklärt er: „Jetzt sehe ich"! Erleuchtung ist ihm in gewissem Maße gekommen, und wie das Mädchen die Regeln des Bildaufnehmens lernte und befolgte, als sie dazu ausgerüstet war, so findet jeder, der sich im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft verständnisvoll an die Verheißungen der Bibel wendet, das genaue Christusverfahren, durch das sein menschliches Leben gesegnet wird und gedeihen kann. Dann versteht er, was ihm vorher unfaßlich schien.

Eine Frau, die mehrere Jahre lang hatte nicht gut sehen können, weil sie den Star hatte, wurde Schülerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft. Zusammen mit anderen in ihrem Haushalt forschte und arbeitete sie täglich daran, die Christliche Wissenschaft besser verstehen zu lernen. Das Licht der göttlichen Offenbarung wurde ihr mit jedem Tage klarer, und als sie schließlich eines Tages am Fenster saß, rief sie ihren Töchtern zu: „Jetzt kann ich sehen; wenn ich ins Tal hinabschaue, sehe ich alles ganz deutlich. Mein Augenlicht ist wiederhergestellt!"

Die Heilung aller Erscheinungsformen störender Zustände beweist der Menschheit Schritt für Schritt, daß der Christus, die Wahrheit, heute so gewiß bei uns ist wie damals, als der Prophet schrieb (Jesaja 9, 2): „Das Volk das im Finstern wandelt, sieht ein große Licht; und über die da wohnen im finstern Lande, scheint es hell".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Elm Street

GRAVELED and narrow, Elm Street makes its way
Between two rows of shapely, ancient trees,
With branches interlocking overhead,
Roots meeting roots beneath the hardened base
Of thoroughfare. The modest houses set
Well back in spacious lawns; with walks of brick
Laid parallel; and fancy picket fence
Dividing yard from yard. The neighbor folk
Call greeting from their porches, back and forth;
Beneath the elms the village children play
Familiar games in twilight; Run-Sheep-Run,
Or Blind Man's Buff; the curly shepherd dogs
Bark at the moon on silent, windless nights,
And down the length of Elm Street, friendly lights.

B. B. Cooper

On Understanding America

THE mutual understanding of the American and British peoples is so important to the general welfare of mankind that anybody who can make even a small contribution to that object has a duty to make it. If the Americans and the British cannot understand one another what other two peoples can? Even if it were true, in general, as Spengler seems to think, that all nations are isolated units, incapable of understanding one another, I would make an exception in favour of the Americans and the British. . . .

And since actions which proclaim a sense of duty for their motive are said to be open to suspicion, I may as well confess to a motive of a less portentous kind. I mean the pleasure of writing about people whose kindness of heart stands out—at least in my experience—as the most eminent of their qualities. There is truth in the saying that if ever you meet a human being who has no kindness of heart, the odds are that he is not an American. To pass the immigration officer at an American port may indeed remind you of the rich man's difficulty in entering the kingdom of heaven, but the friends who are waiting for you on the quay show a different spirit.

There are three rules which anybody who writes a book about America should do his best to observe, though—experto crede—he will find perseverance in them, especially in the first, rather difficult.

1. Avoid generalizations. All generalizations about America—except this one—are likely to be false. But the temptation to make them is great. . . .

Judge nothing in America by the point at which it has arrived. Judge all things by the direction in which they are moving. Many things which are fixed in the Old World are fluid in America. Things which move slowly here move rapidly there. . . .

Whenever the observer is struck by a feature which seems to him peculiarly evil, let him at once look out for its contrary. He is sure to find it. Let him observe also how definitely the two things are in conflict, how close, if I may say so, is the grip which good and evil in America have on each other's throats. The tendency to exaggeration which characterizes so many currents of American life (though not all) seems to extend itself to good and evil. They exist in their extreme forms and the conflict between them is one of extreme intensity.—L. P. JACKS, in "My American Friends." (London: Constable. New York: Macmillan.)

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Splendid in Its Neglected Beauty

I HAVE experienced in all my travels no thrill of expectation or of satisfaction greater than that I felt on entering for the first time the palace precincts of Peking—or Peiping, as it is called today. For centuries the "Purple Forbidden City," the great enclosure in which the palace lies, was the center of the universe to the millions of the inhabitants of China—the earthly residence of the Son of Heaven—a great mystery, unseen and unknown. Its vast walls, its wide approaches, its immense gateways, the long straight moats, the broken line of yellow roofs, the painted watch towers, these at least were visible from without, but all the rest was hidden. Rare were the men, even amongst the Chinese officials, who penetrated to its courtyards or to its throne rooms. Few can be the travelers who suffer disappointment, for in spaciousness, in architecture, in symmetry and in decoration the palace of the forbidden city is unique. Fantastic it is and magnificently Imperial; superb in its repose, splendid in its neglected beauty. Nor is it the only Imperial domain which is open to the people, for the Summer Palace, a few miles outside the city on the slopes of the Western hills, can be visited on the payment of a small fee. It is there, on the shore of an artificial lake, that Tzu-Hsi, the Empress-Dowager, employed her time and wasted her country's money—but how pardonably—in constructing the great group of buildings that form the Yi Ho Yuan. . . .

In constructing her new Summer Palace, the Dowager-Empress made no attempt to reproduce the buildings in the European style that Chien Lung had erected early in the eighteenth century. She adopted Chinese traditional architecture inherited through long ages. Although not comparable in extent, the same plan was used as stamps the palaces inside the city; great courtyards surrounded by one-storied buildings; roofed in imperial yellow tiles and faced with arcades whose crimson columns support richly painted beams and ceilings of intricate design. In these courts, trees—quince, pine and magnolia—severely pruned, rise from between the stones of the pavement, and bronze lions, grinning with courage, phoenix birds, dragons and cranes disport themselves. Balustrades and steps and bridges, all of ivory-tinted marble, add to the beauty of the enclosures. . . . Everywhere are clusters of dark pines and trees with pale green leaves. The gardens are still tended and cared for, and long trails of wistaria hang from the pergolas and from the tree trunks, while here and there masses of red and white peonies blossom in the flower beds or amongst the rocks. Rising from the water's edge, pavilions—each a gem of Chinese architecture that once served as the landing-places of Emperors and Empresses and their suites—stand along the lake shore, reflected in all their complicated loveliness of form and color on the still surface. A long covered walk—light wooden pillars supporting a painted ceiling beneath a tiled roof—leads in graceful curves along the shore to further groups of buildings, where the Empress's marble boat, the whim of a woman extravagant in money and ideas, lies alongside a marble quay. . . .

A boat takes the traveler across the lake to a little wooded island with its temples, connected by a many-arched bridge to the further shore. It is from the lake that the most extensive views of the hills and the palaces are obtained. Rising from the water's edge, above an embankment and balustrades of white marble with its fringe of trees, are the yellow roofs of the principal buildings. Above them again, tier above tier, are vast stone walls and cliffs, with pinnacles crowned with temples and pavilions, roofed in gaily colored tiles that glitter and sparkle in the sunlight, and crowning all rises the great circular temple in the form of an immense pagoda, unwieldy and obtrusive, yet not out of place in this galaxy of Far Eastern art and architecture.—WALTER B. HARRIS, in "East Again." (New York: Dutton.)

Early Morning Walk

IN MY garret days it was seldom that I rose early: with the exception of one year—or the greater part of a twelvemonth—during which I was regularly up at half-past five for a special reason. I had undertaken to "coach" a man for the London matriculation; he was in business, and the only time he could conveniently give to his studies was before breakfast. I, just then, had lodgings near Hampstead Road; my pupil lived at Knightsbridge; I engaged to be with him every morning at half-past six, and the walk, at a brisk pace, took me about an hour. At that time I saw no severity in the arrangement, and I was delighted to earn the modest fee which enabled me to write all day long without fear of hunger; but one inconvenience attached to it. I had no watch, and my only means of knowing the time was to hear the striking of a clock in the neighborhood. As a rule, I woke just when I should have done; the clock struck five, and up I sprang. But occasionally—and this when the mornings had grown dark—my punctual habit failed me; I would hear the clock chime some fraction of the hour, and could not know whether I had awoke too soon or slept too long. The horror of unpunctuality, which has always been a craze with me, made it impossible to lie waiting; more than once I dressed and went out into the street to discover as best I could what time it was, and one such expedition, I well remember, took place between two and three o'clock on a morning of foggy rain.

It happened now and then that, on reaching the house in Knightsbridge, I was informed that Mr. —— felt too tired to rise. This concerned me little, for it meant no reduction of fee; I had the two hours' walk, and was all the better for it. . . .

Sometimes I added the labour of a porter to my fasting endured for the sake of books. At the little shop near Portland Road station I came upon a first edition of Gibbon, the price an absurdity—I think it was a shilling a volume. To possess these clean-paged quartos I would have sold my coat. As it happened I had not money enough with me, but sufficient at home. I was living at Islington. Having spoken with the bookseller, I walked home, took the cash, walked back again, and—carried the tomes from the west end of Euston Road to a street in Islington far beyond the *Angel*. I did it in two journeys—this being the only time in my life when I thought of Gibbon as avoirdupois. Twice—three times reckoning the walk for the money—did I descend on Euston Road and climb Pentonville on that occasion. Of the season and the weather I have no recollection; my joy in the purchase I had made drove out every other thought. Except, indeed, of the weight.—GEORGE GISSING, in "The Private Papers of Henry Ryecroft."

Potter of Ancient Crete

HE TOO disliked the mud. He shrank—and yet
He seized it, slithering and wet,
Making from lowliest of substance—clay,
This thing we catch our breath about today.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Steel Stocks, Motors and Specialties Prominent in the Trading

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Continue Forward March In Moderate Trading

By Forrest Price

Stocks gave a pretty good account of themselves today.

They continued their forward march.

And although price gains were mostly unimportant, a number of new highs were made.

About 600,000 shares changed hands.

The steels, motors and specialties were most in demand.

The Southern Railway issues again were weak, both the common and preferred losing a point or more.

Decline in bar silver caused a drop of nearly 2 points in Cerro de Pasco. American Smelting lost more than a point.

But a lot of the industrials showed gains, a number of the old-time standard issues among them.

Steel stocks prominent in the advance included Inland Steel, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, U. S. Steel, Republic Iron & Steel preferred, Sloss Sheffield preferred and Jones & Laughlin.

Other issues showing gains of 1 to 2 points were Celanese, Chicago Pneumatic Tube preferred, Sears Roebuck, Fox Film, Air Reduction, Spiegel-May-Stern, Engineers Public Service issues, Westinghouse Electric, West Penn Electric A, Wilson preferred, American Car & Foundry preferred, Jewel Tea, Lehman, Motor Products, National Supply preferred and American Seating.

Columbia Pictures jumped nearly 5 points.

Among the losers were Pure Oil preferred and South Porto Rico Sugar preferred.

The closing was irregular.

General dullness prevailed in the bond department. Price changes with few exceptions were narrow. Southern Railway 4s of 1956 were off nearly 2 points. Improvement was shown in other carrier issues. Slightly higher prices were paid for a miscellaneous lot of loans. U. S. Governments and foreigners showed small price changes.

The downward plunge in wheat prices apparently has not affected the securities markets. Ordinarily weak commodities prices have a depressing effect on stocks. The unexpected strength of securities in face of weak wheat prices is just a little confusing.

Wheat at Chicago has declined steadily during the last two months, with occasional interruptions due to crop scares, and the last few days the decline has been precipitate.

Reason for the drop in wheat is anticipated lower world prices for the grain. Canada's new crop, together with the carryover of 200,000,000 bushels will provide 400,000,000 bushels for export during the coming season, according to estimates. Only about 516,000,000 bushels were purchased by importing countries during the crop year, now coming to a close.

In the United States the carryover, it is anticipated, will be larger than normal. Consequently, with the good crop outlooked there will be a very large surplus available for export.

That's why wheat prices have been on the toboggan.

Gain of $48,000,000 In Loans to Bankers

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Loans on securities held by weekly reporting member banks in New York city amounted to $952,000,000 during the week than in the like week last year, acincrease of $48,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended July 3, 1934, were $896,000,000.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Irregular; profit-taking stems advance.

Bonds: Steady; price changes narrow.

Curb: Mixed; utilities sag.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies improve.

Cotton: Steady; trade and foreign buying; scarcity of contracts.

Sugar: Closed.

Foreign

Berlin—Restricted trading on the Boerse today caused prices to hold their advances, and the market was firm throughout the session.

London and Paris closed.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York: The expectation of improvement in business during the fall and winter remains unchanged, so that even if the sessions of the Congress are prolonged for any appreciable time, it is doubtful if the majority of security holders will become unduly disturbed by legislative developments. This means one thing, and that is that such declines as may both up from time to time will not go very far; and, with the realization that conditions are much improved over what they were a year or two ago, advantage can profitably be taken of such setbacks to acquire stocks.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: We are now inclined to advocate fresh trading commitments in representative stocks. We suggest the following: General Motors, Chrysler, Timken Roller Bearing, Borg Warner, Republic Steel, American Rolling Mills, Westinghouse Electric, Loew's, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing Aircraft, Allis Chalmers, Wesson Oil and Snowdrift, Great Northern, American Car & Foundry, American Steel Foundries, Foster Wheeler, International Cement, Continental Oil, Phillips Petroleum Columbia Gas, North American, United Gas Improvement, Pacific Lighting, Pacific Gas & Electric, Southern California Edison and Louisville Gas & Electric.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP) — Wool top futures closed steady, 5 higher to 10 lower.

	High	Low	Last
Dec.	84.6	84.6	84.0B
Jan.	84.9	84.9	84.0B

B—Bid.

Associated System Revenues

For the 12 months ended May 31, Associated Gas & Electric System gross operating revenues totaled $99,211,696, an increase of 4 per cent above the previous 12 months' period

Favorable Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, July 6 — Favorable dividend changes during the week totalled 22 compared with 25 in the preceding period. Unfavorable numbered 11, unchanged from the previous week.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 6	Last July 5
7¼	4¼	..	Adams Express	300	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅝
33½	28	2	Adams Mills	300	32	31½	31½	..
9⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	400	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
146½	104⅝	3†	Air Reduction	400	146½	146	146½	145½
20⅛	15⅝	.80†	Alaska-Juneau	700	17	16½	17	16⅞
1⅞	¾	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	2⅝	..	Allegh pf ww xxx ()h	100	4	4	4	4
30½	21	.15b	Alleghany Steel	300	30	29¾	29¾	30
158¼	125	6	Allied Chem	900	154¼	153½	156¼	156
6¼	3⅛	..	Allied Stores	1100	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
22½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	1000	23⅞	23⅜	23¾	23¼
20¼	14	..	Alpha Port Cem	400	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	17¼
59	49	3†	Allied Stores pf	200	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	300	64¼	64¼	64¼	64
57¾	41½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	400	44½	44¼	44¼	45
28⅛	13½	..	Am Bank Note	800	28⅛	27½	27½	28½
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	123	123	123	..
127½	57¾	3b	Am Crys Sug pf	500	140¾	140	140¾	141¼
144	110	4†	Am Can	800	18	17⅜	18	17⅝
20¼	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	700	44½	43	44	42½
45⅜	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	400	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	25½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	300	1	⅞	1	⅞
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T	500	4⅜	4⅛	4½	4½
5½	2	..	Am & For Pow	300	26½	26¼	26¼	26
29½	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20
32	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	33½	33½	33½	33½
34	29¼	2.40	Am Home Pr	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
4⅞	3½	..	Am Ice	400	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	8
7½	4½	..	Am International	300	14	13⅜	13¾	14
20¾	9	..	Am Locomotive	500	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23½
24	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fy	700	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
4¾	1⅝	..	Am Power & Lt	1100	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	23¼
12¼	8⅝	1½	Am P&L 5% pf	500	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	11⅝
27⅞	10½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	4200	15¼	15¼	15½	15¼
16⅛	10½	..	Am Radiator	4800	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20⅜
24	18¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	500	9⅝	8⅝	9⅜	9⅛
9½	4½	..	Am Seating vtc	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	1100	41¾	41	41½	42½
47⅛	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	600	93	93	93	93
93	72½	5	Am Tobacco	1100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
94¾	73¼	5	Am Tobacco B	1000	18½	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝
18¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	300	36⅛	36	36⅛	36½
43	33½	2†	Am Stores	1600	128⅞	128¾	128⅞	128
130¼	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	100	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	..
19⅜	9	..	Am Tvp P pf (h)	1500	11¼	11	11	11⅜
14⅞	7⅛	6	Am Wat W & E	400	71½	70½	70½	..
7¼	4⅛	..	Am Wat lpf	100	7¼	7⅛	7¼	7¼
9⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	2300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
18¼	8	..	Anaconda Cop	400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
13⅞	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	20	100	100	100	103½
17⅞	10	6½	Anchor Cap pf	700	23⅜	23	23	23¼
42¾	36	1†	Archer Daniels	400	104	104	104	103¼
106¼	97	7	Armour Del pf	700	4	3⅞	3⅞	3¾
6¼	3¼	..	Armour	300	63	63½	63½	63½
70⅝	53½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
9⅜	4⅞	..	Arnold Constable	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
13⅜	7½	6†	Asso Dry oGods	1100	48⅞	48¼	48¼	48½
55⅝	38¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	400	90	89¾	89¾	89½
91	68⅝	5	Atchison pf	800	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
37⅛	19½	1	Atl Coast Line	400	28⅜	26	26	28½
28	21¾	1	Atl Refining	100	39	39	39	..
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	700	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	24
29¾	15	..	Auburn Auto	100	7	7	7	7
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	400	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
5⅝	3	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
3¼	2⅞	..	Aviation Corp N					
			—B—					
6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	400	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
26⅜	7½	..	Baldwin Loco pf (h)	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
15	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	500	11¼	11	11	11⅛
17⅞	9⅛	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	13	13	13	12¾
5⅜	3¼	..	Barker Bros	200	4½	4⅜	4½	4⅜
41	32	..	Barker Bros pf	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	41
10⅝	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	200	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8½
19	15¾	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	14½	14⅜	14½	14½
105	100½	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	105	105	105	..
90	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	100	89½	89½	89½	89
13½	11¼	.50b	Belding Hem	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅜
17½	7⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1500	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	15¼
19¾	15½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	3200	19⅜	19½	19⅝	19½
40¾	34	7	Best & Co	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40½
34⅜	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	11200	29¾	29¾	29⅝	29
77¾	55¾	..	Beth Steel pf	600	75¾	75½	75¾	75
26½	14¾	1b	Bigelow Sanford	80	18½	18½	18½	18½
13⅞	8⅝	..	Blaw Knox	500	11¼	11	11⅛	10¾
58½	28¼	..	Blumenthal pf	60	53	53	53	..
10	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	1800	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
59⅞	41¼	3	Bohn Alum & Br	500	44	43¾	44	43⅞
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	500	25¼	25	25¼	25⅛
41⅜	28¼	1	Borg Warner	900	41½	41	41	41
35¼	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	2400	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	35¼
11⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport Brass	1600	11¼	11	11⅛	11
44⅛	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	100	39¾	39¾	39¾	39⅝
65	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	64⅜	64¾	64⅝	64¼
60¼	53	3	Brown Shoe	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	..
6⅞	3½	..	Brunswick Balke	200	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
8⅛	4¼	..	Bucyrus Erie	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	..
89	67¾	2	Bucyrus E pf	20	87	87	87	85
5¼	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	300	4⅜	4½	4½	4¾
34⅛	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	200	34½	33⅞	33⅞	34
3	2½	..	Budd Wheel	400	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
15	8¼	..	Bullard	800	14⅝	14½	14½	14⅜
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	400	3¾	3¼	3¾	3¼
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	500	17¼	17	17¼	17¼
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	800	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜
60	32	..	Byers pf	100	54	53¼	54	52
			—C—					
42½	33	1½	Calif Packing	300	33½	33¼	33¼	33¼
1½	⅞	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2¾	2⅜	..	Calumet & Ariz	300	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
22¾	17½	.50b	Campbell Wy&C	700	22¾	21¾	21¾	22
16⅜	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	300	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½
13⅞	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	400	11¼	11	11	11
36	30	2	Cannon Mills	200	34	34	34	33½
63	45¾	..	Case Thresh	1200	58⅜	57⅝	57¾	57¾
103	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	103	103	103	..
49⅞	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	800	49¼	49⅛	49¼	49
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	1300	27	26	27	25⅞
33¾	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	10	29¾	29¾	29¾	..
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	2200	56⅝	55½	56⅝	57¼
33¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	90	30½	30	30½	30
44⅞	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	300	41¾	41⅝	41¾	42
45⅝	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1100	43⅞	43⅛	43⅝	43¾
3	¼	..	Chi Mil & St P	200	1	⅞	1	⅞
4¾	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	200	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N'western	400	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝
10⅜	3⅝	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8	4⅝	..	ChiPneu Tool	1500	8	7⅝	7¾	7¾
41¾	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1700	41¾	41	41	40
7½	3½	..	Childs Company	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
51⅜	31	1†	Chrysler	9500	51⅜	51¼	51½	50⅞
30⅝	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	200	28¼	28	28¼	28
24⅞	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	300	24¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	94	94	94	93½
18¼	15⅛	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	400	17	16⅞	17	17
108½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	200	104	104	104	..
19⅝	9	..	Collins & Aikman	300	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½
100	69¾	7	Collins & A pf	10	100	100	100	100
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	250	11¼	11	11	11
16½	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	100	14	14	14	14
8¼	3⅜	..	Columbia Gas	2300	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
73½	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	500	73½	73	73½	73
70	31	5	Columbia G pf B	10	70	70	70	..
79½	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	4500	79½	75½	78	74⅜
9⅜	6⅞	4	Columbian Carb vtc	200	91¼	91	91	93¾
48½	39½	2	Comm Credit	1500	48¼	48	48	48⅛
68¼	56¼	2†	Comm Inv Tr	1500	64¾	63¾	64	64½
23⅞	17⅜	.60†	Comm Solvents	1400	20	19⅞	20	20
1¾	¾	..	Comwlth & So	3500	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
52½	29½	3	Comwlth &S 6pf	1000	52½	52	52	52½
42	23¾	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	20	37½	37½	37½	37½
3⅞	1½	..	Consol Film Ind	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4
22⅛	14¼	1.25g	Consol Film I pf	200	16¼	16	16¼	16
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
27¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	2500	26½	26⅛	26¼	26¾
99½	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	100	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	99
10½	6½	..	Consol Oil	700	8¼	8⅛	8¼	8¼
5	2½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
1⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
13⅝	8¾	..	Container A	700	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
5⅛	2⅞	..	Container B	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
1⅛	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	200	¾	¾	¾	..
88	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	500	86	86⅞	88	86⅞
37½	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	100	37	37	37	36¾
1¾	¾	..	Cont Motors	700	1	⅞	⅞	⅞
23	15½	437½b	Cont Oil	2300	21¾	21½	21⅝	21¾
53½	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	120	53½	53	53½	53
76¾	62	3	Corn Products	1500	76⅝	76⅜	76⅝	76
6⅞	4½	..	Coty	300	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	500	38⅞	38¾	38⅞	38¾
33⅞	23½	1	Crown Cork & S	700	33⅞	33	33⅞	32¾
47¼	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	300	47¼	47¼	47¼	..
5⅜	3½	..	Crown Zell'bach vtc	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
25¾	14	..	Crucible Steel	700	21	20¼	21	20¾
68	47½	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	64	64	64	63¼
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1	1	1	1
80¾	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	71	68½	71	70
47½	40	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	42	42	42	..
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	100	18½	18½	18½	..
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	200	104	104	104	104
3	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	300	2½	2⅜	2½	2⅜
10⅞	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	7⅜	7¼	7¼	7¼
22	16	..	Cutler Hammer	500	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¾
			—D—					
31	22¾	..	Deere & Co	1000	28¼	28	28	28
26	19	.40g	Deere & Co pf	300	24¾	24¾	24¾	24½
19¼	11	..	Del Lack & W	200	14¼	14¼	14⅛	14½
94½	65	4	Detroit Edison	400	92	91¼	92	91
50⅜	36	1	Devoe & Ray A	300	38	38	38	..
41½	34⅜	1½†	Diamond M pf	500	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½
42½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	200	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅜
12⅝	8¼	..	Dominion Stores	200	7	7	7	7
27⅞	17½	..	Douglas A	1500	25½	25	25½	25⅜
9⅝	6⅜	..	Dresser B	300	8	8	8	..
105½	81⅝	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1200	104½	103⅞	104½	103⅞
			—E—					
8	3¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	600	5¾	5⅝	5¾	5½
150	110½	5	Eastman Kodak	300	150	150	150	150
22½	16⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	1500	22½	21¾	21⅞	21⅞
29	19⅜	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2300	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
112	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	30	110	110	110	..
6½	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	3500	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
8⅝	5¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
3⅝	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
16⅝	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	400	15¾	15½	15¾	16
49½	39	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	43½	43⅛	43½	43¼
132	125¾	7	Endicott John pf	10	130	130	130	..
36¾	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	400	36¾	35½	36¾	34½
37½	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	300	37½	37½	37½	36½
37	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	700	37	35¾	37	35½
17¼	8½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	11¼	10¼	10¼	..
23¼	15	1b	Evans Products	300	20½	20⅛	20⅝	20
			—F—					
25⅜	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	1500	20¾	20⅜	20¾	20¾
4½	2¼	..	Fed Screw W	300	2	2	2	..
1⅝	⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
20⅜	16⅛	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	100	17¼	17½	17½	..
37	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	100	36¾	36¾	36¾	36
18⅛	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
6⅝	2¼	..	Follansbee B (h)	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
42½	20¼	1	Food Mach	500	42½	42⅛	42½	42⅛
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	1400	15½	15⅜	15½	15
28	19¾	.60b	Fourth Nat Inv ww	300	27½	27½	27½	27½
16⅜	8⅜	..	Fox Film A	3400	15¾	14½	15⅝	14⅜
			—G—					
9¾	7	..	Gamewell	70	8	8	8	..
8½	5½	..	Gen Am Inv	300	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜
38⅞	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	600	39½	39¼	39¼	38¾
19⅛	11¾	..	Gen Asphalt	200	18⅜	18	18	18½
9¾	7⅝	.60	Gen Baking	3100	9⅛	9	9	9
7¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6½
4⅜	2	..	Gen Cable	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
63¼	50	4†	Gen Cigar	300	60¼	60	60¼	60
37⅛	20½	.60	Gen Electric	5700	26⅞	26⅜	26⅝	26½
37½	32¼	1.80	Gen Foods	1400	37½	36⅞	37	37½
⅝	1⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	½	½	½	⅝
70	59⅞	3	Gen Mills	100	70	70	70	69¾
34¼	26⅜	1	Gen Motors	13600	33⅞	33⅜	33⅝	33½
117½	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113¾
30⅝	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	500	30½	30½	30¼	30½
106	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	105½	105½	105½	105½
2½	1⅛	..	Gen Pub Service	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
30	15⅝	1	Gen Ry Signal	200	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30

1935 High	1935 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last July 6	Last July 5
2	¾	..	Gen Realty	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
25¾	14⅜	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	21	21	21	..
21¼	16¾	..	Gen Refractories	400	21½	21⅜	21¼	21⅜
21⅛	16⅛	..	Gen Refract vtc	2800	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21¼
16⅝	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1300	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
87½	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	200	86	86	86	..
3⅞	2⅛	..	Gimbel Bros	500	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
27⅞	18	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	25½	25½	25½	..
32	23⅜	1†	Glidden	1200	28⅛	28	28	28
4¾	1⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	300	2	1⅞	1⅞	..
18	14⅜	1.20	Gold Dust vtc	400	17	17	17	17
11⅞	7⅛	..	Goodrich	1100	8¼	8	8	8⅛
54½	40	..	Goodrich pf	600	44½	43	43	44¼
26⅞	15¾	..	Goodyear	1900	18¾	18⅝	18¾	18¾
92	70	4	Goodyear 1pf	100	77	77	77	..
3½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	1500	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8¾	5¼	..	Granby	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
5	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	200	3½	3⅛	3½	..
29¾	14⅜	1.50	Grand Un pf	100	18⅛	18½	18½	..
35½	26	1†	Grant (W T)	100	34	34	34	34
21⅝	9⅝	..	Great Nor pf	2400	21½	21⅛	21⅛	21¼
32⅜	26⅜	2.40	Great West Sug	100	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	..
51½	20¼	..	Greyhound Cp (Del)	800	48	47⅞	48	47⅝
24	12	..	Gulf States Steel	100	17	17	17	17⅜
			—H—					
9¾	6½	..	Hamilton Watch	100	9½	9½	9½	..
21¾	16	1	Harbison Walker	500	21¼	21½	21⅞	21⅜
9¾	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	100	8	8	8	7⅞
111	85	5	Hazel Atlas	100	106¼	106¼	106½	106

Business and Industry

Security Underwriting by Deposit Banks Awaited Eagerly

Commerce and Finance

Living Costs Drop Less in U. S. Than In 14 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The cost of living in the United States has declined to a greater extent from 1929 to the first quarter of 1935 than in the British Isles, France, Norway and Sweden, according to a comparison of cost of living changes covering 30 countries by the National Industrial Conference Board.

On the other hand, living costs have declined to a greater extent in the Netherlands, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, and Italy than in the United States.

Living costs in the United States are approximately 18 per cent below those of 1929. The greatest decline was reported from Lithuania where the index is approximately 49 per cent below that of 1929.

In only two of the 30 countries, Chile and Greece, have average living costs increased above 1929.

In several instances the data cover only a single city, usually the capital of the country. The composition and weighing of the various items composing the index differ to a considerable extent in the various countries, the Conference Board points out, but adds that with these qualifications the comparison represents a rough measure of the relative change in the cost of living in foreign countries for the past six years.

Countries in which the cost of living has dropped less than in the United States are as follows:

Country	Per Cent Drop from 1929
Denmark	2
Austria (Vienna)	6
Czechoslovakia (Prague)	8
Sweden	8
Norway	10
France (Paris)	11
Union of South Africa	12
Irish Free State	13
Peru (Lima)	14
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	15
Egypt (Cario)	15
Japan (Tokyo) (Excludes rent)	17

In New Zealand the drop was the same as in the United States.

Fourteen countries in which the drop from the 1929 level was farther than in the United States are as follows:

Country	Per Cent Drop from 1929
Netherlands (Amsterdam)	19
Finland	20
Switzerland	21
Germany	21
China (Peiping)	22
Belgium	23
Hungary (Budapest)	24
Italy	24
Yugoslavia (Belgrade) (Excludes rent)	26
Turkey (Istanbul)	31
India (Bombay)	34
Bulgaria	37
Poland (Warsaw)	38
Lithuania	49

Bureau of Engraving Has Very Busy Year

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Paper money and other negotiable paper to the value of more than $47,000,000,000, or one and a half times the country's national debts, were turned out by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing during the last fiscal year.

Its annual report, just published, placed the amount of paper currency of all descriptions printed at $6,379,202,040 and that of bonds, notes and certificates of indebtedness at $40,932,041,500.

A total of 13,853,505,619 postage stamps, the largest number since 1932, and 10,573,516,929 internal revenue stamps also were printed.

From the standpoint of activity, the bureau had its busiest year since 1929. In all, 359,003,684 sheets of all descriptions were delivered, which compared with 315,905,581 the previous year, and with 529,742,699 in 1929.

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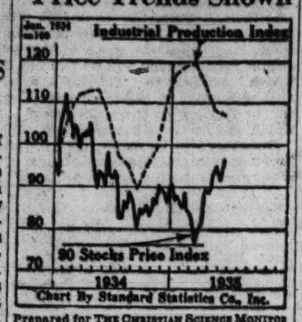
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 15
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	July 17
Blackstone Savings Bank	July 22
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	July 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Aug. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Aug. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Aug. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 3

Business and Stock Price Trends Shown



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCK prices and industrial activity followed the same general pattern in 1934.

Since Jan. 1 of this year, however, movements of the two indexes in general have been opposed to each other.

Kelly-Springfield Tire to Be Taken Over by Goodyear

BALTIMORE, July 6 (AP)—The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, its amended reorganization under the Uniform Bankruptcy Act confirmed, will be taken over by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company August 5, barring appeals.

The reorganization plan was confirmed Friday by United States District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, who removed the only obstacle by eliminating claims amounting to $83,000.

Assurance that the Kelly-Springfield plant at Cumberland, Md., would continue in operation was given by Newton D. Baker, Goodyear counsel, and one-time Secretary of War under President Wilson.

After Judge Chesnut refused the $83,000 of claims, counsel for various bondholders and stockholders agreed to subordinate their allowances for other claims. This reduced the $350,000 of possible claims to within the $250,000 provided for settlement.

Kelly-Springfield noteholders will receive 80 per cent of their holdings under the amended plan. Preferred shareholders will reeive $13 in cash a share and the assignment of two shares of Goodyear common for each five or Kelly-Springfield.

Holders of common stock will receive 62 cents a share and will be assigned one share of Goodyear common for each 25 of Kelly-Springfield.

India's Steel Firms Are Working at 100 Per Cent Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA — India's steel industry reports work at 100 per cent capacity and advanced orders booked for the next 12 months, according to advices to the U. S. Trade Commission here.

It is anticipated that Japan will purchase from 350,000 to 400,000 tons of pig iron from India this year as against approximately 250,000 tons in 1934. It is estimated that Japan's yearly requirements in imported pig iron will total 600,000 tons in 1935 and 1936 and between 250,000 and 300,000 tons in the following two years, and India hopes to get a considerable share of this business, the report states.

Exports of pig iron from India during the fiscal year 1934-35 amounted to 417,000 tons compared with 378,000 tons and 218,000 tons, respectively, in the two years immediately preceding. As usual Japan was the outstanding outlet, shipments to that market totaling 246,000 tons in 1934-35. The United Kingdom followed with 98,000 tons, a slight increase over the preceding year while the United States with 30,000 tons showed a decrease of over 50 per cent from the 1933-34 total of 61,000 tons, Mr. Howard reported.

Auto Trade's Status Is Best Since 1929

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The automobile industry has reached a stronger position than at any time since 1929, according to a report of Dun & Bradstreet. The expansion of automobile sales since the uptrend started in the spring of 1933 has broadened to such an extent, the report states, that for some months of 1935 new passenger car registrations have doubled the comparative 1934 figures.

Two unfavorable factors must be taken into account for the last half of the year, however, the report warns. Turnover of used car stocks is slow. And the Automobile Show has been moved forward to November, which will automatically curtail the 1935 selling season. In general no radical changes are contemplated in 1936 car offerings, the agency states.

Business Tendency Downward in Week

NEW YORK, July 6—Statistics appearing during the week indicated a declining business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carloadings	Electric	Steel	Combined
Latest week	60.2e	115.9	42.5	72.9
Previous week	56.3	117.0	47.4	73.6
Month ago	61.2	111.5	46.5	73.1
Year ago	63.1	110.4	59.8	67.8
1935 high	66.0	117.0	63.0	79.5
1935 low	56.3	109.3	42.5	71.3

e—Estimated.
(1928 weekly average, 100.)
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Eastman Picks 18 Roads for Senate Committee Probe

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—An investigation of 18 railroads and the financial interests associated with them, has been recommended to the special Senate Interstate Commerce Committee in a letter sent to Chairman Wheeler by Joseph P. Eastman, Co-ordinator of Transportation.

The naming of the 18 roads by Mr. Eastman was prompted by a Senate Resolution authorizing the committee to make a thorough investigation of the financing, reorganizations, mergers, acquisitions and dispositions, insolvency and credit of railroads, holding companies and subsidiaries. Among the banking concerns listed by Mr. Eastman were J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Speyer & Co., J. & W. Seligman & Co., Hayden, Stone & Co. and Dillon, Read & Co.

"Inasmuch as the financial affairs of the railroads and their relations with financial interests are apparently, from the terms of the resolution and the discussions which preceded its adoption, to play an important part in the investigation," Mr. Eastman wrote, "it is desirable, if fairly typical conditions are to be considered, that the railroads selected should be representative of the financial interests which have been most closely associated with the railroads.

Wholesome Objective

The ground covered in the investigation, he said should be typical of the railroad situation as a whole.

"The object of the investigation, I take it, is not merely to exploit certain possibly malodorous or questionable transactions, but to appraise general railroad conditions with especial reference to the conduct of financial matters and the part which financial influence plays in railroad management, purposes and policies, all with a view to correcting any conditions, either by legislation or otherwise, which may be found to be in need of correction," he continued.

"In other words, the investigation will have the wholesome object of bringing representative conditions to light and showing those who use or invest in the railroad either that these conditions need cause no apprehension on their part or that there are various steps which can and should be taken to remove reasonable grounds for apprehensions."

Selection of the roads was made in conformity with the Senate resolution, Mr. Eastman said, and he warned that inclusion on the list should not be taken as evidence that the railroad "is an undesirable citizen in the railroad world."

The "same thing may be said of the financial interests which have been associated with these railroads in the past," he added.

Because fairly typical conditions are to be considered, representative roads, large and small, were chosen in the East, West and South. It would be manifestly impossible for the committee to study all interstate rail carriers, Mr. Eastman stated.

List of Roads

The list of railroads announced today was as follows:

Eastern Region

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, Erie Railroad Company, New York, Chicago & St. Paul Railroad Company, Pere Marquette Railway Company, Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway Company, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Wabash Railway Company, Delaware & Hudson Railroad Corporation.

Western Region

St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Company, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, Missouri Pacific Railroad Company, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad Company, Kansas City Southern Railroad Company.

Southern Region

Southern Railway Company, Illinois Central Railroad Company, Central of Georgia Railway Company, Florida East Coast Railway Company.

Modernization Credit Loans Are Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—For the week ended June 29, modernization credit loans numbering 10,555, amounting to $91,967,076, has been ported to the Federal Housing Administration. Since its organization a total of 224,731 such loans, amounting to $4,037,354, were reported.

During the week five claims, amounting to $969, for defaulted modernization credit loans, were paid by Federal Housing Administration. To date 86 such claims, amounting to $36,496, have been paid.

Mortgages selected for appraisal, with fees paid during the week ended June 29, numbered 1754, amounting to $6,266,624, and 794 mortgages, amounting to $2,971,812 were accepted for insurance.

At the close of business June 29, 22,416 mortgages had been selected for appraisal with fees paid involving $89,805,942, of which 16.9 per cent had been rejected. Of the mortgages accepted for insurance 36 per cent represented new construction.

Prospects for Canadian Radio Industry Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's radio manufacturing industry for the current year appears to show better prospects than 1934, when 189,000 receiving sets were produced, according to a report by the American Consul here.

Sales of receiving sets in the Dominion during the first quarter, the report states, amounted to approximately 25,000 units, with a retail value of $2,300,000. About 85 per cent of the sets now sold are all wave. The actual demand for battery sets from householders without electric wiring is running well ahead of last year, particularly in the rural sections.

Banks' Hopes for Underwriting High as President Scans Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Banks here are almost jubilant over the revisions in the Banking Act of 1935 proposed by the Senate Banking Subcommittee, particularly over the amendment giving them the right to participate in security underwritings again. Such action, coming at a time when prospects for the resumption of industrial underwritings on a large scale seem the best in several years, gives the banks hope of getting back into a profitable business which will serve to make up in part for the current extremely low level of activity and profits in commercial banking. As a result, a minor bull market in local bank stocks has developed.

The right of a banking house to engage in both deposit banking and investment banking was terminated by the Banking Act of 1933. The temptations involved were considered too great by the sponsors of that legislation, and New York banking institutions were required to decide by July, 1934, whether they would continue in investment banking or in the deposit banking business. The big deposit banks liquidated their underwriting affiliates. J. P. Morgan & Co. elected to remain in the deposit banking business.

More Capital Needed

With the revival of the capital market, the absence of the banks from that market became likely to prove a handicap, on account of the large capital needed for the big underwritings. The banks could and have advanced funds to large borrowers for account of underwriters, at a small commission, but they have been unable to take the actual risk involved in the underwriting position itself.

Meantime, the banks themselves have become more and more disgruntled over the trend of banking legislation. They became progressively more dissatisfied with the so-called truce patched together last October between the bankers and the Administration.

This dissatisfaction reached a new high level last month when delay over the Banking Act of 1935 threatened to necessitate the payment of heavy subscriptions into the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The recent change in the bill, which came suddenly and almost unexpectedly, is rumored to have been a result of this dissatisfaction. Some of the state-chartered banks here are said to have threatened seriously to leave the Reserve System unless the FDIC requirement and the ban on underwriting were withdrawn.

The change in the bill would permit deposit banks to underwrite and wholesale, but not to retail new securities. It limits the underwriting in most cases to 20 per cent of the issue, and in any single issue to 10 per cent of the bank's capital and surplus. A bank would be permitted, however, to spread its underwritings until the total 200 per cent of its capital and surplus.

These provisions appear, to the New York banks, as liberal as the provisions of the 1933 Banking Act appeared illiberal. The deposit banks did little retailing anyway, the principal use for their services and the principal profit to them being found in the underwriting and wholesaling. The limitation to 10 per cent of capital and surplus for individual issues and 200 per cent for total underwritings are felt to involve practically no restriction at all, as ordinary prudence keeps the banks well within these limits.

It is generally felt that the change, if it survives the legislative mill, will permit the banks to return to the important role which they formerly played in the capital market. It would probably permit the important banking houses, as in the past, to arrange the details of new offerings, divide up the underwriting, and allocate the distribution to retail dealers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 6—Whether banks shall again be permitted to underwrite securities and unload them on customers or on trust funds in their keeping, is the chief issue upon which President Roosevelt is working in connection with the Glass banking bill.

After a conference with Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D), Fla., chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, the President expressed no disapproval of the terms of the bill which has emerged from Senator Carter Glass's subcommittee. Evidently the compromise approximately as it now stands is slated for passage.

But the underwriting provision is under scrutiny. The President described what he alleged to be a pre-1933 abuse, under which banks would handle large security issues which—if they did not sell well—might be unloaded upon unsuspecting and defenseless customers of the bank. He declared he did not know how previous abuses could be avoided under the Glass bill, but he was determined to insure their elimination.

Senator Glass believes adequate safeguards exist in his draft of the bill.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The street upon which my titular window looks is the address of the Bank of England, but it is scarcely necessary to say that this is not being written within those august precincts. Even to the financial operator or the student of economic affairs, the Bank of England remains something of a mystery, while to the ordinary newspaper reader it is a kind of ju-ju or deity, to be reverenced if we are believers or derided if we are heretics. It cannot be brought within the categories of accepted governmental theory, just as divinities cannot be made subject to scientific proof or analysis; and the attitude of Socialists toward it is rather like the attitude of scientific materialists toward theistic creeds half a century ago.

The Bank of England

Its position is certainly difficult to analyze or assess. There are economists like Mr. Hawtrey who ascribe immense power to the instruments of central banking policy—discount rate and open-market operations—and who would therefore make us all servants of the central bank. Seen in the distorting mirror of prejudice, this view is likewise part of the creed of extreme socialists, who evince toward the "money power" a veritable persecution mania. Disagreeing with both of these schools, we may nevertheless allow that the Bank of England possesses, through its traditional authority rather than through its legal rights, a very powerful influence over all our financial affairs, and that it is the principal means of transmitting Treasury policy to the market and of impressing market policy on the Treasury. For this intermediary role it is well fitted; for it is a public institution under private ownership, independent of the Government yet superior to individual financial interest.

Banning Speculation

Very recently, the powers of the Bank of England have been charged with a new function and challenged for abusing an old one. Its unmistakable co-operation with the Bank of France for the salvage of the franc in early June, through the operations of the Exchange Equalization Fund, was mentioned in this column last week. The next move was a ban on speculative forward dealings in gold, and on lending upon the security of gold deposits. Now the Bank of England has no enforceable powers in this field; it acts with assurance but without sanction. It can, however, take a lead among the banks of the City of London, a lead which would be repudiated from motives of jealousy or competition if it were taken by any one of their number. On this occasion, the great joint-stock banks, which deal with the general public and largely supply the merchant banks and discount houses with current funds, unanimously fell into line, and the policy has gone into effect. A single one of them could have exerted a *liberum veto*, but none of them did. The policy has been subjected to a good deal of criticism in London, not altogether without reason.

The difficulty, as always, is to differentiate between speculative and legitimate transactions. What, for instance, is the fundamental difference between the covering of risk arising from contracts with a gold clause, by selling gold forward, and covering the risk of holding claims payable in threatened gold standard currencies, by buying gold for forward delivery? The first is allowed, the second banned. Other classes of forward business not subject to the bank's ban include the sale or financing of gold afloat from India or elsewhere, and laying-off the risk of depreciation on such legal reserves as fiduciary concerns may be bound to keep in countries of the gold bloc.

Borrowing on Gold

The general public neither knows nor cares much about these affairs of gold and foreign exchange. On the whole, since "speculation" is a word of evil associations, it would be on the side of officialdom. It is otherwise over the Bank of England's regulation of municipal bond issues.

One banned class of transactions for which few people have a good word is borrowing on the security of deposited gold. London has no wish to become an international pawnshop for bullion, and the advancing of large credits on the security of gold is obviously open to abuse, through the erection of a top heavy inverted pyramid of speculation. On the other hand, it would be disastrous for the City of London to lose its position as the world's greatest free market in currencies and in spot gold.

Revolt From the North

The Corporation of the City of Glasgow, which happens to have a Labor majority, wished to raise £2,500,000 to pay off an old 5½ per cent loan. On approaching the authorities in London (i e., the Bank of England and the official brokers), they were told that nothing better than a 3 per cent loan at an issue price of 99 would suit, whereas they wanted an issue at 101. The Corporation then unanimously decided to raise the money on mortgage at 3 per cent instead. At once there was hubbub, and the Government brokers issued a statement denying that the terms on which local corporation loans might be made were "dictated" by the Bank of England.

They added: "The extent to which the Bank of England intervenes is that in compliance with the express request of the Chancellor of the Exchequer it considers corporation or other trustee loan proposals that are submitted to it, with a view to agreeing on the amount of the proposed loan and the date of its issue, in order to obviate overlapping and congestion. An opinion may also be expressed in regard to the terms of the issue, having regard to the experience of the bank and the market as to the terms most likely to ensure subscription and avoid underwriting congestion, which might interfere with subsequent municipal loans or with a government loan."

All this verbiage about "agreeing" and "opinion" is really rather disingenuous, because no municipality which refused to accept the advice offered would have a chance of making a succesful issue on the London market.

Real Estate Loan Market Begins To Show Awakening

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—The first faint crack in the dam which has held back the flow of money into the urban real estate loan market is beginning to appear at last, some prominent banking men in Wall Street believe.

Signs of the eventual sweeping away of the barrier are admittedly obscure, so much so that some large institutions have detected few of them as yet. However, several of the banks which have made a specialty of loans in that field think the indications now coming to light are significant.

The real estate loan officer of one sizable institution described the developing situation succinctly. "There is some cautious nibbling," he said. "That's the way it always begins."

He revealed that his institution had made several loans to finance new construction recently with the expectation of receiving repayment at a later date when a mortgage on the property had been arranged.

"We wouldn't have thought of doing that a year ago," he said.

Another development which has attracted considerable attention in real estate financing circles is the report that the first mortgage on a large business property here was recently, and quietly, refinanced at a lower interest rate, with one large insurance company replacing another as the lender.

The incident is cited as exhibiting a new willingness on the part of some large mortgage lenders to "listen to reason" on real estate loans in view of the very low interest return which they must accept elsewhere on their investments.

The bulk of real estate lending has been in the safest and most liquid forms, however, and it is felt in many quarters that mortgage lending on any large scale will only very gradually get under way under the impetus of the huge amount of idle money now bringing only a nominal return in high grade securities.

Rehabilitation loans under the Federal Housing Act, construction loans, when they were available in the present stagnant state of the building market, and similar relatively liquid paper because of its short-term or government guarantee, have engaged most of the banking attention recently.

Proposed liberalization of the realty lending powers of national banks in the new banking bill now before Congress is not thought by most banking quarters here to be likely to stimulate bank loans on real estate greatly for the time being. It is pointed out that most banks are in one of two classes which the new law would not materially affect. Either the institution is not lending on real estate to the full extent allowed by the present law because of caution in regard to general realty conditions, or it has "frozen" loans in this class which it wishes to clear up partly or completely before making new commitments.

Decline in June Pig Iron Production

NEW YORK, July 6—Pig iron production in June was 1,552,514 tons, or 51,750 tons a day, compared with 1,727,095 tons, or 55,713 tons daily, in May, says Iron Age. The decline in terms of daily rate was 7.1 per cent.

Furnaces in blast on July 1 numbered 91, a loss of six since June 1. Pig iron output in the first six months of 1935 was 9,799,000 tons, or almost the same as for the corresponding period last year, when 9,798,313 tons was produced.

Steel works operations this week have declined sharply because of suspensions on Independence Day, the only holiday of the year outside of Christmas on which there is 100 per cent cessation of production.

Ingot output on the eve of the shutdown was 32 per cent of capacity, and since some producers will resume on a curtailed basis on Friday while others will remain idle until next Monday, the average for the week may fall well below 30 per cent.

A substantial rebound is looked for next week, although the rate may not reach the 38 per cent level maintained in the last two weeks of June.

Texas Farmers Receive $90,765,308 From AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas — Farmers of Texas, up to May 1, had received total benefits from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of $90,765,307, according to official figures. This is an average of nearly $180 for each of the 510,000 farmers in the State, and additional large payments are yet to be received from the 1935 program.

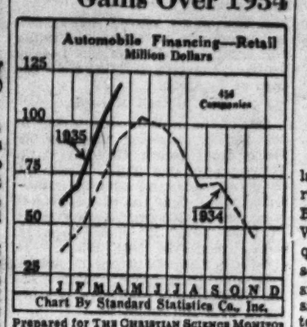
Texas leads the other states in the total AAA benefits received by a margin of approximately $20,000,000. Most of the Government payments in this State have been in connection with the cotton program, a total of $77,477,875 having been paid cotton producers. Wheat payments totaled $8,917,457 and the corn-hog program presented Texas farmers with $4,369,975.

U. S. Banks Are More Liquid Than Canadian

LANSING, Mich., July 6 (AP)—The Michigan bank holiday of 1933, and the troublesome months of banking difficulties that followed were reviewed by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Treasury, at the convention of the Michigan Bankers' Association.

The comptroller also discussed the contents of a comparative report on American and Canadian banking prepared by S. G. Dobson, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada. He said the report showed American banks are more liquid and have expanded credit facilities to a greater extent than Canadian banks.

Auto Financing Gains Over 1934



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN EACH month of 1935 automobile financing has been substantially higher than the like month a year earlier.

Total retail and wholesale automobile financing, as reported by the Department of Commerce for 456 organizations, amounted to $1,800,490,000 in 1934.

Increase in Money In Circulation For July 3 Week Shown

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Money in circulation showed an upturn of $121,000,000 during the week ended July 3, the weekly condition statement of the Federal Reserve Banks revealed. The upswing brought the total to $5,619,000,000, which was $222,000,000 greater than last year.

The increase, which was occasioned by the demand for cash to pay month-end bills, was drawn chiefly from member bank reserve balances, which decreased $129,000,000 during the week. This decrease reduced total reserve balances to $4,000,000,000, a level approximately $2,400,000,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Monetary gold stocks rose $10,000,000 during the week.

The condition statement said:

"The daily average volume of Federal Reserve Bank credit outstanding during the week ended July 3, as reported by the Federal Reserve Banks was $2,475,000,000, a decrease of $2,000,000 compared with the preceding week and of $7,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1934.

"On July 3, total Reserve Bank credit amounted to $2,468,000,000, a decrease of $4,000,000 for the week. This decrease corresponds with a decrease of $129,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and an increase of $10,000,000 in monetary gold stock, offset in part by increases of $121,000,000 in money in circulation and $11,000,000 in treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and a decrease of $4,000,000 in treasury and national bank currency.

Higher Collateral Borrowings in June On Stock Exchange

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—New York Stock Exchange collateral borrowings of members, contracted for and carried in New York, totaled $808,000,000 as of June 30, the Exchange reported today. This was an increase of $16,000,000 over the figure reported for May 31. Stocks were advancing in three of the four weeks of the month involved. This total compares with a record low of $241,000,000 in 1932 and a record high of $8,550,000,000 in 1929.

The detailed tabulation follows:

	Time	Demand
1. Net borrowings on collateral from New York banks or trust companies	$444,392,449	$331,749,000
2. Net borrowings on collateral from private bankers, brokers, foreign bank agencies or others in the City of New York	29,997,849	2,450,000
	$474,390,298	$334,199,000
Combined total of time and demand borrowings		$808,589,298
Total face amount of "government securities" pledged as collateral for the borrowings included in items (1) and (2) above		$83,092,925

Gatineau Power Reports Income Gain for Quarter

OTTAWA — Gatineau Power Company and subsidiary companies report that for the first quarter of 1935 consolidated operating revenue and other income was $2,310,082 compared with $2,245,445 in the first quarter of 1934. Net revenue before interest depreciation, etc., in the first quarter of 1935 was $2,019,149 compared with $1,962,050 in the corresponding quarter of 1934.

The 1935 and 1934 figures are after loss on exchange of $319 and $2987 respectively. In the first quarter of 1935 balance before dividends was $550,361 compared with $490,487 in the first quarter of 1934.

Sales at Retail Continue to Gain Over 1934 Totals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—Progress for last week was confined largely to retail distribution, states Dun & Bradstreet's Trade Review of the Week, as wholesale markets were quieter and seasonal factors reduced schedules in most industrial divisions. The improvement in retail sales which began during the last ten days of June, was extended rapidly, due to the warmer weather prevailing in most parts of the country and the most elaborate preparations for the celebration of Independence Day in many years, the agency reports. The gain over the good showing of retail sales of last year's period ranged from 8 to 25 per cent.

The rapid movement of retailers' stocks was evidenced by the steady flow of fill-in orders for beach accessories, luggage, slacks, sweaters and polo shirts, according to Dun & Bradstreet. Wholesale volume held above the level of a year preceding by from 5 to 20 per cent, depending on the district.

Sustained by the steadiness of retail sales, automobile production held to a higher level than expected for the period, and manufacturers now have set July production at 300,000 for the United States and Canada, the agency states.

Nearly all the large cotton-weaving mills were closed for the entire week, Dun & Bradstreet reports, and on reopening will hold schedules to about 40 per cent of capacity. Manufacturers of rayon, on the other hand, are well sold for July, and have made substantial bookings for August. The high level of activity of the woolen mills is indicated by the figures of wool consumption for May, which were the highest in 12 years.

For the six-months period just ended the agency reports that there has been a gradual but irregular uptrend in practically all major lines.

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States says there is less "mid-summer dullness" this year than last and that evidences of general improvement by early fall may be expected within a few weeks.

The publication stated in its fortnightly review that "analyses of detailed evidence for the first five months of 1935 show that general business activities in those months remained remarkably steady, and at a level noticeably higher than in the corresponding part of 1934.

"Production in all its forms, whether in raw materials or in manufactured articles, averaged 5 per cent higher. Output of manufacturing industries themselves was better than 6 per cent higher."

The low point of production for the year, expected this summer, will be "substantially over the low point of last summer" the report added.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
DIVIDEND NO. 185
A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1935, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1935.
Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
THOMAS K. CUMMINS, Treasurer.
Boston, July 3, 1935.

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Greenberg One Homer Behind Ruth's Pace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Henry "Hank" Greenberg, the fence-busting first baseman of the Detroit Tigers, could be earning a very comfortable living outside of baseball and probably with much less effort. But Henry "Hank" wouldn't get nearly as much fun out of working with his father in the textile industry as he does at driving in runs for his American League teammates from the automobile city.

Watching Greenberg hustle out there on the diamond, one would not suspect that his family owned three homes, one in North Crotona Park, North, New York City; another at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., and a third in Florida. The son of a wealthy merchant sometimes stays in bed all morning and bathes in the surf in the afternoon. But not "Hank." He was an active youth in his younger days, although he was usually more active in sports than with other enterprises.

Born in New York

Born in New York City, Greenberg attended James Monroe High School and later New York University. In high he played baseball and basketball, but according to the records he did not engage in the national sport while a collegian.

Paul Krichell, scout for the New York Yankees, was on Hank's trail while the latter was playing semi-professional ball in the city. Jean Dubuc, a Detroit scout, was also following the lanky youngster and he eventually beat Krichell in the signing. It is just as well for Greenberg that he signed with the Tigers. With Lou Gehrig covering first base for the Yankees, the Bronx rookie probably wouldn't have had the chance to make a name for himself in the majors. As a matter of fact, it has been said that Henry reviewed this situation when both Dubuc and Krichell offered him contracts.

Greenberg started the 1930 season with the Tigers, but because of his inexperience he saw very little service. Detroit "farmed" him to Hartford in the Eastern League, where he stayed through the remainder of the 1930 campaign. The following year the Tigers sent him to Evansville, a Three-I League outfit, and with that club Greenberg began to look like a ball player. In 1932 he played with Beaumont, and at the end of the season was voted the most valuable man in the Texas League. He batted only .290 that year, but a majority of his hits were for extra bases.

The Tigers decided that he was ready for regular duty in 1933. He played first base and hit .301 through that pennant race. Last year it is well known that Greenberg and his mates played sensational ball, upset all pre-season reckoning and captured the American League pennant, Detroit's first flag since the days of Ty Cobb.

New Detroit Record

One of the most important cogs in the Detroit machine was the big youth from North Crotona Park. Missing only one game, Hank hit 26 home runs and thereby established an all-time record for Detroit batsmen. In his heyday, the great Ty Cobb never hit more than 12. Sam Crawford's best effort was eight. Cobb and Crawford, of course, were line-drive rather than over-the-fence hitters and were not favored with the rabbit ball.

One of Greenberg's ambitions was realized recently.

For some reason he always had trouble hitting in Yankee Stadium, with many of his friends in the grandstand and bleachers. Perhaps he was pressing too hard, trying to make an impression before his friends. However, recently he found the range of Yankee pitching, smashing out two long home runs, a double and single in five trips to the plate. He missed a fifth hit by inches when Ben Chapman caught his long fly up against the fence in left-center field, Yankee Stadium bothers him no more.

Built along the lines of "Long George" Kelly, Greenberg gets tremendous power behind his batting swing. Most American League parks make it difficult for right-handed home-run hitters, but Hank seems to connect just the same. Navin Field, the home park of the Tigers, is made to order since the wire screen was removed from in front of the bleachers in left field.

Yesterday the Bengals defeated the St. Louis Browns, 16 to 1, and Greenberg slammed out a pair of homers and as many singles in four times up for a perfect day. They were his twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth circuit drives of the season, putting him only one behind the pace Babe Ruth set in 1927 when that famous slugger established the major league record of 60. On July 5, 1927, Ruth had 26 homers. Babe hit his twenty-seventh on July 8.

Greenberg's chances of breaking Ruth's mark are bright, but probably he will not do it this year. Players say that big Hank is a "guess" hitter. In other words, he tries to guess what the pitcher is going to throw and then takes his swing accordingly. Often, therefore, he is caught off stride by "guessing" wrong. When Greenberg breaks himself of this habit he will be a far more dangerous batter than he is now.

Back to the 1934 Holder

Keystone

W. Lawson Little Jr. Receiving the British Amateur Golf Championship Trophy for the Second Successive Year

British Regard Little's Golf Victory Great Achievement

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A retrospective glance at the 1935 British amateur golf season, so far as it has gone, shows a figure elevated above the ruck of golfers. It is that of the large Mr. Little of San Francisco, Calif., U. S. A. This broad-shouldered young man, square of jaw and with a ready smile for friends, foes and rubs of the green, can be written into history as the greatest double-winner on the scroll of victors in the English open amateur golf championship.

He is not the only man who has been successful twice in consecutive years. Horace G. Hutchinson did the trick in 1886 and 1887 and H. H. Hilton did it in 1900 and 1901. But neither of these good gentlemen had to face the same intensity of opposition that confronted W. Lawson Little Jr., in 1934 and 1935. Just consider the number of entries on these various occasions. In 1896 there were 44 contenders, in 1887 there were 33, in 1900 there were 68 and in 1901 there were 116. This year and last the entries exceeded 200.

A Grand Battler

From start to finish of the championship, on the Royal Lytham and St. Anne's links, Little ran true to form, though he had to fight hard most of the way and there was never any hint of his repeating his terrific performance in the 1934 final. In that match, you may remember, he vanquished his opponent, James Wallace, an unemployed shipyard worker, by the colossal, unprecedented and totally unexpected margin of 14 holes up and 13 to play. Then Little went home on a liner that deferred her departure to suit his convenience, and justified his new-found fame by crashing his way triumphantly through the American amateur championship.

Winning a major golf championship is a great thing, but retaining one after journeying thousands of miles across land and water is a greater. Last season we saw in Little the super-golfer. This year we saw him too in the role of a great-hearted battler, who brought out his very best just when it was needed. Take the final match at Lytham, for example. Quite early Little gained a lead of four holes, but his experienced opponent, Dr. W. T. Tweddell, fought back so gallantly that the score was all square going to the last green. At that all-important hole, when tension was at its greatest, Little played with the touch of a master. And so the massive item of silverware which he put into America's trophy-cabinet last year will remain there for at least another 12 months.

Tweddell Gains Distinction

Although the general standard of golf among home players in the championship was far from impressive, Dr. Tweddell gains full marks for his grand display in the final. He was playing in the competition merely as part of three weeks' rest from work, which it was considered desirable for him to take, and he professed himself to be very surprised at reaching the last round. Tweddell is 37 years old, a native of Whickham, in County Durham, and he learned his golf while at Aberdeen University. He won the English open amateur championship in 1927, and the following year he captained the British team against America in the international match for the Walker Cup.

In his match with Little he was outdriven all the way, sometimes by 50 or 60 yards, and he was usually playing wood against Little's iron for his second shots. But he was splendidly consistent and as cool as cucumber. With two holes left for play, he was 2 down. He won the thirty-fifth. But at the next and last, the match "seesawed" once again, as it had done so dramatically all through, and this time the gallant doctor had no opportunity to restore his fortunes.

What's wrong with British men's amateur golf these days? The question has often been asked, following the events at Lytham. Apart from Dr. Tweddell the home-grown "tigers" were certainly a somewhat forlorn bunch. Jack McLean, Scottish champion with a great reputation, gave what he himself described as a deplorable exhibition and the gigantic Cyril J. H. Tolley did not do very much better. Both shared the prevalent incapacity of competitors to use a putter in the manner of their normal selves. There was a decided resemblance between the course of events at Lytham and that at Hollinwell earlier in the season during the Englishmen's native championship. At both meetings, celebrities fell unaccountably, easily and often before players who were considered scarcely more than "good club golfers." Even John Woollam, native champion for the second time in the past three years, fell away below the form that has earned him his great reputation.

In women's golf, the situation is much happier, for a number of young players is just now in very fine form. It augurs well for the future of the feminine game here that only one of the last eight survivors in the 1935 women's open amateur championship was more than 30 years of age. The winner was Wanda Morgan, who depended for her success upon reliability rather than length. Other ladies clouted the ball for a greater distance with their drivers, but Miss Morgan was content with a moderate hit—straight down the fairway. In this respect she may be said to have out-Tweddelled Tweddell.

The unsuccessful finalist was Pamela Barton, who last season distinguished herself by reaching the final of the English women's championship and subsequently winning the championship of France. Miss Barton in company with many other girls, has a tendency to overestimate her capacity with each grade of club and at Newcastle, County Down (Ireland), where the 1935 women's open championship was played, she was often observed to take a No. 2 iron when a spoon would have been more advantageous and a mashie-niblick when a mashie would have been calculated to produce better results. But she put up a great fight against the more experienced Miss Morgan and lost only by the margin of 3 up and 2 to play.

Miss Round Declines Wightman Cup Berth

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (AP)—Dorothy E. Round, England's top-ranking woman tennis player, announced yesterday she would not play with the British Wightman Cup team this year.

The British star, dethroned as all-England champion this week, said she was "simply tired" of tennis and still was suffering from a severe leg strain.

She was selected for the team which will meet the United States squad at Forest Hills Aug. 16-17 and the British Wightman Cup committee was expected to make a strong effort to get her to reconsider her decision not to play.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	11	7	.611
San Francisco	10	7	.588
Missions	11	8	.579
Seattle	9	8	.529
Hollywood	9	10	.474
Oakland	9	10	.474
Portland	7	11	.389
Sacramento	7	12	.368

Results July 5

Hollywood 9, Los Angeles 2.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 0.
Seattle 4, Portland 1.
San Francisco 24, Missions 6.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	43	25	.632
Detroit	44	29	.603
Chicago	36	28	.563
Cleveland	37	31	.544
Boston	36	34	.514
Philadelphia	28	37	.431
Washington	29	40	.420
St. Louis	19	48	.284

Results July 5

Detroit 16, St. Louis 1.
Only game.

Cuyler Accepts Reds Offer

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 6 (AP)—The Cincinnati Reds outbid five other major league clubs yesterday resulting in a job for Hazen 'Kiki' Cuyler a little more than 48 hours after he was dropped by the Chicago Cubs. He dickered with General Manager Larry MacPhail by telephone from Chicago, came to terms, and agreed to report here in time to take his turn with the Reds against the Brooklyn Dodgers next week, should Manager Charlie Dressen call him into the lineup. The Cubs gave Cuyler his unconditional release Tuesday.

Helen Wills Moody Wins Seventh Title

(Continued from Page 1)

quently forced her into temporary retirement.

For Miss Jacobs it was a bitter defeat, just when she seemed on the verge of the greatest victory of her career. For the fourth time since 1929 she found herself beaten in the final round of the British tournament. She lost to Mrs. Moody in 1929 and 1932, and was beaten by Dorothy E. Round, British star, last year.

Jack Crawford and Adrian Quist of Australia captured the doubles championship, defeating Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and Johnny Van Ryn of the United States, twice former winners of the title, in a ding-dong five-set match, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2, 5—7, 7—5.

Play Cautiously

Mrs. Moody won the toss and served. She knocked the ball out on the first rally but aced Miss Jacobs on the next as the crowd applauded heartily. Both were playing cautiously. Mrs. Moody then won the first game at 4—2.

The second game developed into a cautious driving duel, both looking nervous. Mrs. Moody then broke through to take the game once more with a 4—2 count.

Mrs. Moody, serving brilliantly, won the third game for a 3—0 lead, scoring with clean placements at 4—1.

Miss Jacobs finally got into the running in the fourth game which she won at 4—2. The American champion scored her first placement, catching Mrs. Moody going the other way, but scored the decisive points when the older woman sent the ball twice into the net.

Rallying fiercely, Miss Jacobs charged the net three times in the fifth game to break Mrs. Moody's service at love. The San Francisco matron lost control, putting two balls outside and netting one. The game score at this point was 3—2 in Mrs. Moody's favor.

Miss Jacobs Draws Even

Miss Jacobs drew even at 3—3 in the next game behind powerful service, winning the game at love as Mrs. Moody hit three balls outside.

Miss Jacobs appeared to have her rival on the run as she won the first three points of the seventh game but Mrs. Moody came back to send the score to deuce after a series of long rallies. Miss Jacobs led in points at 5—4 and then at 7—6 before Mrs. Moody finally won the game, 10—8, after a tense struggle, and take the lead in games at 4—3.

Both girls looked worn as they changed court after a game that had required 13 minutes. In the eighth game, Mrs. Moody broke through Miss Jacobs with fierce drives to win the game at 4—2 and take the lead in games at 5—3.

Backhand Placement

Mrs. Moody, serving in the ninth game, ran up a 40—15 lead. The next point was the most brilliant of the day with Miss Jacobs finally pulling it out with a clean backhand placement. Mrs. Moody's next serve, however, was too hot to handle and she won the game at 4—2 and the set at 6—3.

Point score of the first set:

Mrs. Moody	4	4	4	2	0	0	4	4	2	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	—6
Miss Jacobs	2	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	2	—4

Mrs. Moody broke through Miss Jacobs at 5—3 in the first game of the second set, after winning the first two points.

Miss Jacobs came back with relentless chop strokes to break through Mrs. Moody at 4—2 in the second game. Mrs. Moody hit the game point out by inches.

Miss Jacobs then ran through the third game at 4—1 and took a 2—1 lead in games as Mrs. Moody netted the final point on a great try.

Flat Drives

Mrs. Moody was relying on flat drives to alternate corners and kept Miss Jacobs constantly on the run, but the American champion was making marvelous recoveries off either hand to keep the ball in play.

Miss Jacobs led at 40—15 and was within a point of breaking Mrs. Moody's service in the fourth game, but the former world's champion rallied to deuce the score, and then won the game, 6—4, to draw even in games at 2—2.

Miss Jacobs held her own service in the fifth game at 4—1 to regain the lead in games at 3—2. Helped by a clean ace and a placement, the Berkeley girl finally outlasted Mrs. Moody in two long rallies.

Again Mrs. Moody drew even, this time at 3—3, as she held her own service at love. Miss Jacobs netted on the first three serves.

Miss Jacobs showed remarkable ability to anticipate Mrs. Moody's direction, as she held her own service in the seventh game at 5—3 and gained a 4—3 lead in games. Her final placement left Mrs. Moody flat-footed.

Miss Jacobs then broke Mrs. Moody at love in the next game to lead in games, 5—3. Mrs. Moody hit out wildly on the last two points.

Miss Jacobs held her own service at love, winding up with a service ace that Mrs. Moody barely touched, to take the second set at 6—3. The crowd applauded steadily as the players changed courts before going into the third set.

Point score of the second set:

Mrs. Moody	5	2	1	6	1	4	3	0	0	—22	—3						
Miss Jacobs	3	4	4	4	4	0	5	4	4	—32	—6						

Holds Service

Mrs. Moody opened the third set by holding her own service at 5—3, Miss Jacobs netting the final point after a protracted rally.

Miss Jacobs took the second game at love with a string service on which Mrs. Moody offered only weak resistance.

Miss Jacobs broke through Mrs. Moody's service in the third game at 5—3 to take a 2—1 lead in games. Miss Jacobs was finding her rival vulnerable when drawn to the net.

Mrs. Moody then returned the compliment to draw even at 2—2 in games by winning the fourth game, breaking Miss Jacobs' service at love with two beautiful placements that kicked up the lime on the lines.

Miss Jacobs then smashed through Mrs. Moody's service in the fifth game to take the lead once more, at 3—2. Miss Jacobs lost the first two points but then rallied to draw even before drawing Mrs. Moody out of position for the last two points she needed to win at 4 points to 2.

Miss Jacobs Leads 4—2

Miss Jacobs again lost the first two points in the sixth game on service but recovered to carry the score to deuce and then won the game at 6—4 to lead at 4—2 in games.

Miss Jacobs led at 40—15 in the next game only to falter and permit Mrs. Moody to drew up to deuce, Miss Jacobs then won the game at 5—4 to lead in games, 5 to 2.

Mrs. Moody broke through Miss Jacobs' service in the eighth game at 4—2 with two placements and an out and a net by Miss Jacobs. Mrs. Moody, at this stage, trailed in games at 3—5.

After winning the ninth game, Mrs. Moody broke through Miss Jacobs in the tenth game to square the set at 5—all.

In the ninth game, Mrs. Moody led at 40—30 on service but a double-fault deuced the score. Miss Jacobs had match point at 5—4 but netted and Mrs. Moody finally won the game at 7—5 when Miss Jacobs sent the next two returns outside.

Mrs. Moody took the lead at 6—5 by winning the 11th game at 5—3 as Miss Jacobs knocked out the final point just over the sideline.

Referee Speaks

In the 12th game, the referee had to remind Miss Jacobs she was serving after a long wait. Mrs. Moody finally won the deciding game at 7—5 after Miss Jacobs twice was within a point of saving the day. The final rally saw a score of returns before Miss Jacobs hit just over the backline in Mrs. Moody's backhand corner. The Berkeley girl then rushed to congratulate Mrs. Moody on her victory.

Point score of the third set:

Mrs. Moody	5	0	3	4	2	2	4	4	7	4	5	7	—47	—7			
Miss Jacobs	3	4	5	0	4	4	6	2	5	2	3	5	—43	—5			

Miss Jacobs started the final game as though she would win quickly. Her first serve was too hot for Mrs. Moody to handle and her second was a fine ace.

Then the American champion put one ball outside and another into the net to enable Mrs. Moody to pull up to 30-all.

When Mrs. Moody hit the next one out, Miss Jacobs looked safe, but after a lengthy rally Mrs. Moody sizzled a clean placement to deuce the score. Twice more Miss Jacobs had the vital game in her grasp, but each time Mrs. Moody speeded up her drives and stuck doggedly to her task until her opponent erred.

A crowd of 17,000 gave the two girls a standing ovation that lasted minutes.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

July 6, 1910

PITTSBURGH handed the National League leading Chicago team a 3-to-2 beating in a game that went 11 innings. Frank Chance's batting featured this contest. He hit two triples and scored both of Chicago's runs. The leaders, incidentally, had their lead in the pennant race cut to a game and a half, as New York, who holds second place, defeated Boston in 14 innings, 8 to 3.

Flanagan Lifts One-Mile Title In Record Time

DETROIT, July 6 (AP)—Ralph Flanagan of Miami, who lifted Jack Medica's national A. A. U. one-mile outdoor swimming title with a world record effort last night, set himself today for a shot at Medica's 440-yard freestyle crown when the two stars renew their rivalry in the A. A. U. championships tonight.

Flanagan beat the husky Seattle star by 10 body lengths in the Detroit Boat Club pool last night in the fast time of 21m. 4s., bettering by two tenths of a second the world mark for the mile hung up by Arne Borg in 1931.

Medica's mile championship was one of two that changed hands in the first competitive effort of the swimming stars entered in the three-day meet.

Peter Fick of the New York A. C. became the new A. A. U. 100-meter freestyle champion, by beating a fairly fast field including Art Highland of the Chicago Lake Shore A. C., the defending title holder.

Flanagan's effort to get Medica's 440 freestyle championship may run into complications tonight. Jimmy Gilhula, another crack performer, is entered in the event, providing a three way fight for the crown.

Two defending champions came through the first part of the program without losing their titles. John Higgins, Olneyville, R. I., retained his hold of the 220-yard breaststroke title, and Dick Degener, Detroit, held on to his springboard diving championship.

Higgins finished the 220 in 2m. 47.6s., improving his own American record of 2m. 55s. He was trailed to the finish by Ray Kaye of the Detroit A. C., Jack Kasley of Michigan, Eugene Halpern of Columbus, Ohio, and Jack Gorman of Cleveland.

Degener rolled up 172.56 points in his diving event to 151.7 for Marshall Wayne of Miami, and 146.17 for Elbert Root of Miami.

The individual 300-meter relay, the 880-yard team relay, and 100-yard backstroke are on tonight's program. "I didn't have enough left for the finish," said Medica after losing to Flanagan in the mile. "He had his pace figured just right."

Flanagan let Medica show the way to the field from the start, holding second place until two laps remained. Then the Miami flash shot out in front with a show of power and won easily. Norris Hoyt of Yale, Dexter Woodford of Ohio State, Andy Clark of Detroit, and Frank Barnard of Michigan finished behind the leaders in that order.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	47	20	.701
St. Louis	39	29	.574
Pittsburgh	41	32	.562
Chicago	38	32	.543
Brooklyn	32	36	.471
Cincinnati	31	39	.443
Philadelphia	29	39	.426
Boston	20	50	.286

Results July 5

Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 14, New York 4.
Only games.

Another Course Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JAMESBURG, N. J., July 6—Miss Charlotte Glutting of Rock Springs, New Jersey state golf champion, shaved four strokes from the competitive mark established last year by Mrs. Carl H. Donner to score an 80 and win the New Jersey W. G. A. one-day tournament at the Forsgate Country Club. Recently Miss Glutting broke her own course mark in a tournament at Canoe Brook.

Sporting Around the Hub

Longwood Men's and Women's Singles Start Monday

THE forty-third annual Longwood Bowl singles tennis tournament will get under way at 1 p. m. Monday, on the grass courts of the Longwood Cricket Club, Chestnut Hill. The women's singles tournament will open the week's play Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. All matches in the men's singles will be three in five advantage sets, except the first and second round, which will be two out of three advantage sets.

Men's doubles open Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mixed doubles will also be started at the same time Tuesday. All matches in men's doubles will be two out of three advantage sets, except the semifinals and final, which will be three out of five advantage sets.

Drawings will be made this afternoon. John S. Nicholl is chairman of the tennis committee, and Robert C. Bray is referee. Mrs. George W. Wightman is managing the women's tournament.

Bay State Golf Starting Times—According to the drawings and starting times for the Massachusetts amateur golf championship, Tuesday, at Brae Burn, the first former champion to tee off will be Eddie Kirouac of Walpole at 9:30 a. m. The defending titlist, Bill Blaney of Brae Burn, will drive off at 10:10 in company with Joe Batchelder and Ed Peterson. Johnny Nies, runner-up to Blaney last year, will follow 10 minutes later. Fred Wright of Trapelo, six times winner of the state honors, will tee off at 10:30. Joe Lynch of Blue Hill, winner in 1933, sets forth at 10:40. Eddie Lowery, the only other winner of the title excepting Francis Ouimet and Jesse Guilford, is not entered. Sixty-four qualify and there will be an 18 hole final, Saturday afternoon.

Rhode Island Tennis Finals—Albert Horton Jd. of Providence, former New England and Eastern intercollegiate singles titleholder, became the Rhode Island turf court singles champion yesterday as Agawam Hunt Club's twenty-eighth annual tennis tournament drew to a close, reports the Associated Press from East Providence, R. I. Horton vanquished Richard Chase of the home club, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2 in the final.

Amos Eno of Princeton, N. J., and Thomas Ridgeway Jr. of Philadelphia and Newport, both former Princeton students, combined to take the New England sectional men's tennis doubles championship. They downed Horton and Clarence C. Chaffee of Bronxville, N. Y., 7—5, 6—4, 6—8, 6—2.

Girls at Shenecossett—The seventeenth annual Griswold Cup golf tournament will attract a large field of stars to the Shenecossett links, New London, Conn., the week of July 15. Early arrivals are expected to participate in the mixed-foursomes, Saturday, July 13. The popularity of the women's tournament established a record entry list of 350 one season. It was on this course that Glenna Collett Vare played at the age of 16. She has won the cup outright and has won the tournament five times in all.

Other famed women golfers who have early records in this tournament are Maureen Orcutt Crews, Marion Bennett Homans, and the Waterhouse sisters, Helen and Betty. Helen Homans, sister of Marion, will compete this year as will Mary Fine, who made such a sensational showing on the course last year.

Japanese Golfers Are Good—Following their victory over the Connecticut golfers, the touring Japanese linksmen held Rhode Island even at Metacomet yesterday. They engage six Massachusetts professionals on the Bear Hill course this afternoon and wind up the New England tour on the Plymouth Country Club course tomorrow.

Tournament Golf Dates Changed—The Jaques Cup invitation golf tournament, scheduled for The Country Club, July 19 and 20, has been changed to July 26 and 27. The Winchester Country Club invitation four-ball has been advanced from July 24, 25 and 26 to July 17, 18 and 19. The Winchester father and son tourney has been changed from Aug. 7 and 8 to Aug. 6 and 7.

Skiing at Plymouth—Despite a blazing sun, skiers gathered at Plymouth yesterday to compete in the first summer downhill championship races held under the auspices of the Manomet Hill Ski Runners. The pine-needle course, built last fall, was dry and fast. Norwood Cox's record of 7s., made on snow, was bettered yesterday by one second. Art Louman set the "needle" record.

Four Great Feminine Swimmers Enter Meet

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—Four of the country's greatest feminine aquatic stars, holders of six of the individual titles, have filed their entries for the National A. A. U. women's outdoor swimming and diving championships to be held at Manhattan Beach, July 18-21. Lenore Kight, of Homestead, Penna., will defend her titles in the 440 and 880 yards and one-mile freestyle. Alice Bridges, of Whitinsville, Mass., will attempt to repeat in the 220-yard backstroke while Olive McLean of Washington, A. C., Seattle, will defend her crown at 100 meters freestyle.

Mrs. Dorothy Poynton Hill of Los Angeles, is returning for another attempt at the platform diving championship.

American Association

Results July 5

Columbus 3, Toledo 2.
Indianapolis 18, Louisville 8.
Only games.

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United States and Canada

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PRIVATE summer home on Cape Ann, fine bathing beach, spacious grounds. For information write F. R. JONES, Annisquam, Mass. Tel. Gloucester 2595-W. Open until Oct. 15.

Sea Pines on Cape Cod
Attractive guest building, large estate, private beach; tennis, riding, golf; excellent cuisine; $20 week up. Brewster, Mass.

"THE GABLES," GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Ideal place for vacation or week end; reasonable rates.

VALLE LAWN INN—Enjoy best of hospitality; heart of old Dutch settlement; quiet, restful countryside, mountain air; golf and swimming near by; GOOD FOOD, vegetables, and Jersey milk from Valle Lawn Farm. MAUDE COLLIER KNAPP, Chatham, N. Y. Chat. 0204.

WELLS, MAINE
LAUDHOLM MANOR
A delightful colonial home situated between Ogunquit and Kennebunk Beach on a 500 acre country-seashore estate. Bathing on our own mile of beach. Safe horseback riding, charming walks. Golf near by. Fresh vegetables, milk and cream from our own registered herd of Laudholm Farm Guernseys. Rooms with or without bath. MRS. GEORGE C. LORD, 2nd. Tel. Wells 55-11.

SUMMER HOMES

TO LET—For season July 1st to Oct. 15th: Large 2½ story house fully furnished; hot and cold running water; sewage system; situated in private grounds on shore of Lake Winnepesaukee at the Weirs, N. H. Large grounds, flowers, shade trees, 2 large porches, large summer house built over lake, boat house with 26 ft. motor boat, row boat and private bathing beach. Accommodate 6 adults; also servants rooms. Price $600 with motor boat, $500 without motor boat.
Write or Phone
E. J. GROH
THE WEIRS NEW HAMPSHIRE

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

JAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK
Teacher of Singing
161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C.
Opposite Carnegie Hall
Tel. Circle 7-1814

TUTORING—French, English, German for college entrance examinations. Col. 4332. (Dorchester, Mass.).

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing.
Arcade Typewriter, 89 Harrison St., Boston

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

LONSDALE APARTMENTS
LOS ANGELES—Singles and doubles, attractively furnished; real home atmosphere; night service; private ownership. 629 So. Serrano, near Wilshire Blvd. Phone FEderal 0719.

PATENTS

PATENTS—Small ideas may have large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for information on how to proceed and "Record of Invention" form. Do not delay in patent matters. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, 170-G Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

HAROLD O. WRIGHT COMPANY
Rentals. Sales. Property management.
BEVERLY HILLS, HOLLYWOOD, BEL AIR
8439 Sunset Boulevard Hollywood 5321

SACRIFICE furnished 9-room house; three lots on water; $5500; immediate possession. Box 181, Stone Harbor, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

TAMPA, FLORIDA—Quiet, dignified home, beautiful surroundings, overlooking bay. 2901 Bayshore Court, Phone H-29011, Andresen.

United States

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

See E. E. Forbes & Sons Piano Company
for
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, SHEET MUSIC, PIANOS, RADIOS, ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS and WASHING MACHINES.
BIRMINGHAM—ANNISTON—DECATUR

A. B. C. & SLOSS
COKE
WITTICHEN
COAL & COKE CO., 3-2265-6-7
COALS—NEW RIVER, MONTEVALLO
"Summer Prices Now in Effect"

Butler RE. & I. Co INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST ST. 3-3278

"CIVIL SERVICE"
Oriental and Domestic Rugs
Cleaned by the Shampoo Process
HARMLESS—THOROUGH
White Swan Laundry
RUG DEPARTMENT Phone 3-0188

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
7-2548
Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section.

DINE AT THE
Britling
Three Convenient Locations
NO. 1.....1st AVENUE
NO. 2.....20th STREET
NO. 3.....3rd AVENUE

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

MONTGOMERY

Hats - Shirts - Shoes
"Everything for Men"
Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
American Hat Co.
22 N. COURT ST., MONTGOMERY, ALA.

Maxie D. Pepperman
General Insurance
Cedar 436 702 VANDIVER BUILDING

AT SEARS you will find Sporting Goods, Hardware, Paint, Auto Accessories, All-State Tires, Silvertone Radios, Coldspot Electric Refrigerators, Work Clothing, Shoes, Furniture, Stoves, Rugs, Housewares and Farm Equipment.
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.
119 Commerce Street, Montgomery, Ala.

FOR SALE
Beautiful Concrete Benches, Vases, Stands, ideal for lawns and gardens — Bird Baths
MR. C. J. REID
CEDAR 42 123 VANDIVER AVE.
CHISHOLM

DAVIS MOTOR COMPANY
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 MONTGOMERY ST. Phone Cedar 178

FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2101 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
A Complete Assortment
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
MEATS and BAKERY GOODS
Quality Foods *Courtesy Service*
Write or Phone
E. J. GROH
THE WEIRS NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lyal Service Station
HOME OF FRIENDLY SERVICE
Standard Oil Products
Washing Polishing Greasing
H. M. Van Horn, Propr.
CORAL WAY AT DOUGLAS ROAD

FORT MYERS

TROPICAL MARKET
Fancy Groceries and Western Meats
1000 First Street Phone 420
Fort Myers, Fla.

M. Flossie Hill Co., Inc.
The Ladies' Trading Place
Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-Wear
Dry Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods
1010-1016 FIRST STREET

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply & Service Stores
TIRES
BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING
Phone 122 1409 McGREGOR BLVD.
FT. MYERS, FLORIDA
P. G. FRANKLIN, *Manager*

GULF D. W. IRELAND
Gulf Refining Products
FORT MYERS, FLA.

JACKSONVILLE

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

—SPECIALTIES—
Fresh Vegetables in Season
Home Cooked Pastry
Westerfield's Cafeteria
"THE SOUTH'S FINEST"
216 WEST FORSYTHE ST. Tel. 5-1750

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

THE R. S. W. DREW CO.
EST. 1848 QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

Give YOUR Home
an added attractiveness
with a few well chosen
pieces of furniture . . .
John A. Cunningham
"Parkview Years of Satisfactory Service"
COMPLETE HOME FURNISHERS
525 W. Forsyth St. Tel. 5-0382

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

KEY-McCABE FUNERAL HOME
Phone 5-1538
45 W. Church St.

donaldson, inc.
Something Different in Men's Wear
117 West Adams St.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE 5-5719

WATCH FOR
THE FALL SHOWING
of
The Smartest of Shoes
by
RED CROSS and JOHANSEN
All Sizes Lindell's Boot Shop All Materials
115 W. Adams Street

STERLING E. SMITH
Formerly with Greenleaf & Crosby 20 Years
JEWELER
DISTINCTIVE—INDIVIDUAL
WINDSOR HOTEL
Visitors Welcome Jacksonville, Fla.

Sears
Will Save You Money!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

STANDARD FURNITURE CO.
520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

Complete Cosmetic Line
of
HELENA RUBINSTEIN
CHARLES OF THE RITZ
HARRIET HUBBARD AYERS
LEVY'S
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE SHOE HOSPITAL
For Better Shoe Rebuilding
1031 PARK ST. at 5 Points Phone 7-4600

MIAMI

HAMMEL'S SINCLAIR SERVICE
Complete Service at Three Stations
1901 N. E. 2nd Avenue Ph. 27532
1 block west of First Church
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd. Ph. Edg. 9197
N. E. 2nd Ave. and 38th St. Ph. 29363

GOODYEAR TIRES
Distributors of
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery charging and road service

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

Tip Top Grocery Co.
27 N. W. Fifth Street
1301 West Flagler Street
Try Mrs. Alice Lewis' good food at Tip Top Restaurant, 5th Street Store

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
Phone 3-1380 New Work

RIGHT WAY PLUMBING CO.
537 N. W. 5th St. Repairs

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
SALES—SERVICE—SUPPLIES
MIMEOGRAPH SERVICE
STENCILS—INKS—PAPERS
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
Phone 23924
171 N. E. 2ND ST. MIAMI, FLA.

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue
Lloyd
Telephone 2-4743
Est. 1914

BAY SHORE
CLEANERS
6806 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alteration and Dressmaking

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
We finance the PAINTING of your home. Nothing down. 12 to 36 months to pay.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1516
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

TOILET ARTICLES
and
RESTAURANT
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
(For Particular Women)

200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

BLANKETS
Now is the time to have your Blankets washed the
WHITE BELT WAY
and put in Moth-Proof Bags for a small additional charge.
WHITE BELT LAUNDRY
N. W. 32nd Ave. and 6th St.—928 5th St.
Miami Miami Beach
Phone Edgewater 1568

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION
ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1636

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

LOYOLA DAVIS
"The Little Dressmaker"
Creator of Styles—Copyist
Garments Renewed
Closter Apts. No. 7 985 S. W. 5th St.
Ph. 2-9836 Miami, Fla.

LITTLE RIVER MARKET
Owned and Operated by
H. H. HENDERSON
Groceries—Meats
Vegetables
7909 N. E. 2nd Ave. Little River

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED
MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom bonded space. Special service for household goods; private rooms; vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
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DRY CLEANERS
Complete Laundry Service
We Call For and Deliver
2028 N. W. 17th Ave. Ph. 2-8377

BUILDING
CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work.
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

INSURANCE
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W. FLAGLER STREET

BRAKES
CARBURETORS
IGNITION
J. MILTON DADE
Mechanical and Electrical Station
West Flagler at 10th Avenue
Phone 2-4450 Nite 2-0231

MIAMI BEACH

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call
MIAMI 32445
Look for Florida display advertising in the news section.

BEACH LAUNDRY
Dry Cleaning
Quality and Service
$41 First Street, Miami Beach
Covering Greater Miami
PERCY LAMB, Prop.

ORLANDO

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
W. Concord, near Orange Avenue
PHONE 3176

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church St. at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
462 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

C. C. BENJAMIN
Quality Meat and Groceries
A neighborhood Store built by service and
The Golden Rule
432 1ST STREET, NORTH TEL. 6701

OUR OVEN
HOME BAKERY AND DELICATESSEN
Party Orders Solicited
T. F. Billups 655 7th Ave. North

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines.
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983

Old Reliable Shoe Fixry
408 TAMPA STREET
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
I. MILLER ONIE AVEI LHE
BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

NORGE
Perfection of refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

We have now on display the latest designs and styles of
SPRING MODELS
Tipp's MILLINERY STUDIO
and solicit your kind call.
MRS. FRANK, Proprietor
Also Remodeling

Walk 20 steps from Peachtree and save 20% on Cosmetics
CRAWFORD'S
86 Broad Street, N. W. Volunteer Bldg.

CALL US
for any service pertaining to your car
Painting—Storage—Mechanical and Body Repairs—Tires—Batteries—Washing—Lubrication—Gas and Oil
MINUTE MAN GARAGE
971 PEACHTREE HE. 0476

RADIO
All Makes—Convenient Terms
Expert Service
C. W. JORDAN
PARKS-CHAMBERS at 37 Peachtree St.

Permanent Waving.
Megee & Fuller BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
112½ FORSYTHE STREET, N. W.
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Complete Outfitters
for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
608 CHERRY STREET MACON, GA.

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

PITTS' MORTUARY
814 Mulberry Phone 146

Snow's LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING DYEING
6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SAVANNAH

New Way Laundry
PHONE 31121
Family Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning

Free Brothers Dry Cleaning Company
404 EAST BROUGHTON STREET
PHONE 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Eagle Shoe Shop
111 Drayton Street Phone 2-0275
We specialize in making special shoes. Good shoe repairing and dyeing. Work called for and delivered.

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

JOHN E. SCHLEY
General Insurance
Miles Bldg. Phone 2108

MAC JONES OIL CO.
SERVICE STATION
Koolmotor Gasoline and United States Tires
COLLEGE AND SPRUCE STREETS

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY INC.
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
E. H. Brandt, Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/1½ a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

FARMS TO LET

KOKSTAD, So. Africa—Large and small cattle and dairy farms to let; good modern house and buildings; excellent condition. Apply MARINA KING, c/o Standard Bank, Cape Town; or Box W-82, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

"MORNINGHOME" STÄFA
Stäfa a/Zürichsee, Switzerland. Tel. 930.189
Leitung: J. & F. Steiger-Tschiemer
Neuerbautes Haus mit prächtiger Aussicht auf See und Gebirge, auch zu dauerndem Aufenthalt geeignet. Zentral-Heizung. K. und W. Wasser in allen Zimmern. Lift. Auto. Pensionspreise Fr. 6-9 je nach Verhältnissen. Spezialpreise bei längerem Aufenthalt. Prospekte. REST HOME for recreation and study. Beautiful situation above the lake. Moderate terms. Modern comfort. Experienced care.

HOUSES FOR SALE

AT COTTESLOE, PERTH, WESTERN AUSTRALIA—A home and income. 12 rooms partly let off in flats; near beach and station. Apply MRS. BRICE, 66 Forest St., Cottesloe.

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ENGLISH GIRL, 19, Protestant, desires post abroad as companion in return for expenses. FERGUSON, Hooton, Cheshire, England.

EXPERT SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Eleven years' experience, desires position of trust and responsibility; speaks Italian; will go anywhere. Casella Postale 393, Milan, Italy.

Europe

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

PRAGUE

JEWELRY—All kinds of high-class Jewelry made in own Atelier.
WATCHES—BOHEMIAN GARNETS. All repairs promptly and thoroughly executed.
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Jindřišská 21 Tel. 336-72

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PARIS

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If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, tel. Anjou 20-67, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Look for the display advertising for France in the news section.

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Colored bed and table linen.
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HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

G. BUREAU
American and English Groceries
Popcorn, Maple Syrup, Instant Postum, Huntley & Palmers Biscuits, etc.
12 rue de Sèze (*off Rue Caumartin and Bd. de la Madeleine*)

The Stoefler Shoe
THE BEST
18 avenue Mac-Mahon (Etoile)

H. J. HOWARD
STATIONER and ENGRAVER
Private and Commercial Stationery
7, Rue Roy (Church St. Augustin)
Corner of 120 Bd. Haussmann
Telephone: Laborde 26-76

GACHET
(near Hotel St. James and Albany)
10 rue du 29 Juillet
Blouses and Dresses
Scarves and Handkerchiefs
Lingerie

New York Steam Pressing
8 and 10 rue du 29 Juillet
(Métro: Tuileries) Tel.: Opéra 57-06
Cleaners and Dyers of Ladies' Dresses and Gentlemen's Clothes
We call or deliver.

Albert AUSBURGER
54 rue des Dames
(Métro Rome)
WATCHMAKER
JEWELLER—REPAIRS

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Classic and Modern Printing for Trade and Private
ENGRAVERS
Tel. Danton 74-18 2, Rue Cardinale, VI^e.

KODAK OPTICIANS DESGRANGES
24 rue de la Pépinière
(Near St. Lazare Station)

CHAMPERRET - PRESSING
CLEANING and DYEING
Reasonable Prices American Management
11 avenue Stéphane Mallarmé
Called For and Delivered in 24 Hours
TEL. WAGRAM 74-62

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
1, Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel.: Passy 81-04
Open 7 a m till 9 p m.

NICE, FRENCH RIVIERA

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ARCHITECT and BUILDER
19, Avenue du Petit Fabron

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

Bestel Uw
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
bij
J. CASPARIS van der Laag
(GROCERY)
OVERTOOM 71 TEL. 81936
Bezorging p. Auto door de geh. Stad. Postpaketten franco Nederland.

When You Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM
(Continued)

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

F. W. L. SAUER Jr., EMMASTRAAT 31.
VERHUIZINGEN
(Transport)
Speciaal ingericht voor Transport van: Pianos—Vleugels—Brandkasten
Verhuizingen buiten Amsterdam
TELF. 90879 BILLIJK TARIEF.

MACHINALE SCHOENMAKERIJ
(Shoe-Maker)
A. CONRAD
Heeren Zoolen en Hakken, F 1.50
Dames Zoolen en Hakken, F 1.10
Geldjmd of gezaakt 40 cts. duurder
Alexander Boerstraat 31. Tel. 96565

Electr. Model Rund- Kalfs-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de geheele stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36104

"DE PAAUW"
(Stationery)
Kantoor-, Schrijf -en Teekenbehoeften. Boekhandel - Leesbibliotheek
Stadionweg 139, Z. Telf. 90091

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
GEEN FILIALEN
Ceintuurbaan 388/390 Tel. 22300

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DE BILT
wascht zorgvuldig en billijk!
(LAUNDRY)

DRUKKERIJ
(Printer)
M. J. PORTIELJE
General Advertising Office All Printing
249 SPUISTRAAT Phone 43650

ROTTERDAM

MISS K. ROEST ROTTERDAM WEST
204 B SCHIEDAMSCHEWEG
Huishoudlinnen—Tricotages.
Handschoenen Kousen Sokken
Agentsse Mrs. Peeters
Goudenregenstraat 310 The Hague

KRATZ
Handel in Fyne Staalwaren
Steel and silver trade. Electrische Slijperij Nieuwe Roestend staal. Messen, scharen Zakmessen, enz. Wellner-Zilver Lepels en Vorken
NIEUWE BINNENWEG 229A ROTTERDAM
Tel. 30434 Giro 6043

THE HAGUE

Bontwerkery "Duinoord"
SANDIG-LUDGEN
FURS—PELTERYEN
Remodelling—Moderniseeren
157 Laan v Meerdervoort Tel. 335281

PH. SPECHT GRYP
Den Haag Utrecht
Zeestraat 66 Cath. singel 28
LEVENSVERZEKERING—ASSURANCE
Hollandsche Societeit van Levensverzekeringen van 1807. Laat u eens inlichten.

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Anna Paulownaplein 3 Tel. 331284
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MILAN

ENRICHETTA KAHAN
Milano, Piazza Risorg'mento 7
Telephone 23752
HAIRDRESSER, BEAUTY PARLOR

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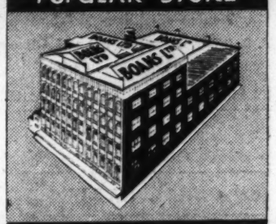

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WELLINGTON

Monitor Movie Guide

Will Rogers in Full Flavor as a Man With a Stage-Struck Wife

By E. C. S.

Billie Burke and Will Rogers in "Doubting Thomas"

Alibi Ike (Warner)—Joe E. Brown as a clownish baseball player who wins the game and the girl in the end. So-so.

The Arizonian (Radio)—A pretty good western with Richard Dix as the hard-riding, quick-on-the-draw hero who deposes the crooked sheriff. Margot Grahame, Louis Calhern.

Broadway Gondolier (Warner)—Dick Powell as a taxidriver who misses his chance to sing on the radio for a big cheese account in New York but gets the job while chauffering a gondola in Venice. Joan Blondell, Adolphe Menjou, George Barbier.

Calm Yourself (Metro)—Program filler with about enough laughs in its 70 minutes of length to make a good 20-minute farce. A brash advertising man starts a service bureau to do its clients' worrying for them. Gangsters and oft-repeated gags for padding. Robert Young, Madge Evans, Betty Furness, Nat Pendleton and Ralph Morgan lend cast interest.

The Daring Young Man (Fox)—Only the neat direction of William Seiter saves from dullness this poorly written story on a theme that was rich with satirical possibilities—the luxurious jail conditions in a corrupt municipality. James Dunn, Mae Clark, Robert Gleckler.

Doubting Thomas (Fox)—Modernized version of the stage farce, "The Torchbearers," which spoofed excesses of the little theater movement, with Will Rogers resorting at last to crooning to cure stage-struck Billie Burke as his wife. Alison Skipworth, Frances Grant.

Escapade (Metro)—William Powell as a philandering painter who marries at last when a Cinderella drifts into his studio on a train of romantic intrigue that is characteristic of Viennese tales of amour. He is interesting, as always, and the Cinderella part brings an interesting new personage to the American screen Luise Rainer, a German actress of youthful charm and range of expression. Frank Morgan, Mady Christians, Virginia Bruce.

Make a Million (Monogram)—Farce about the chain letter racket. A stronger cast and a better story could have done something important with this fruitful theme.

Murder in the Fleet (Metro)—Robert Young as the young naval officer who unearths the culprit and polishes him off in a fist-fight in the powder magazine. Much low comedy provided by Ted Healey and Nat Pendleton as romantic tars. Jean Parker, Una Merkel, Jean Hersholt.

My Heart is Calling (Gaumont-British)—Jan Kiepura's operatic singing and lively behavior give quality to this story of a stranded opera troupe that finally wins a contract.

Mystery of Edwin Drood (Universal)—Dickens's uncompleted murder story rounded out in routine fashion and a deal of overacting. Pictorially the studio technicians have done wonders in summoning the atmosphere of old England. Some of the incidents are excessively gruesome. Claude Rains, Heather Angel, Douglass Montgomery.

No More Ladies (Metro)—For those who don't mind how hollow a sophisticated comedy is so long as it is slickly made, with a popular cast and with a plentiful supply of what passes for wit among the cocktail set whose one concern is what wrong people will get into my next week-end party? Joan Crawford, Robert Montgomery, Franchot Tone.

The New Adventures of Tarzan (Burroughs)—Herman Brix as the romantic apeman assists in the search for the hidden jewels of a fabulous goddess. He has a race for life with a crocodile and saves the ingenue at the brink of a cataract, strangles leopards and defies a horde of savages!

Paris in Spring (Paramount)—Chiefly of interest because of the comedy and singing abilities of Mary Ellis. Tullio Carminati as the swain who pretends that he prefers Ida Lupino. James Blakeley completes the mixed foursome that is rightly assorted at the end.

She (Radio)—Rider Haggard's fantastic story of the mysterious Siberian empress who lived for 500 years, only to perish of chagrin or something when she could not win the descendant of her first victim away from the ingenue. Helen Gahagan is impressive as She-who-must-be-Obeyed but the rest of the cast seems less well chosen. Picturesque and strange settings in polar regions and underground.

(This guide is printed Saturdays.)

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ten Guesses

29.

Check √ Yes or No

1. The Pulitzer School of Journalism is at the University of Missouri. (*Yes..... No.....*)

2. George Eliot was a woman. (*Yes..... No.....*)

3. The following sentence is correctly punctuated: She asked, "Where do you live"? (*Yes..... No.....*)

4. One of the following words is misspelled: forty, forfeit, forehead, intercede, supersede. (*Yes..... No.....*)

5. George Washington was one of the signers of the original Constitution of the United States. (*Yes..... No.....*)

6. When it is 12 o'clock noon in Boston (standard time), it is 5 p. m. in London. (*Yes..... No.....*)

7. More land is farmed by irrigation in North America than in Asia. (*Yes..... No.....*)

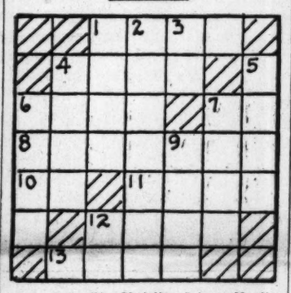
8. The Ten Commandments are found in Genesis. (*Yes..... No.....*)

9. The Rhine flows into the Mediterranean Sea. (*Yes..... No.....*)

10. Baltimore is the capital of Maryland. (*Yes..... No.....*)

[The Correct Answers, With Details, Will Be Found in a Box Among the Advertisements]

Crossword Puzzle No. 114



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Blemish
4—Pitcher
6—Pertaining to the mouth
7—River in Italy
8—One who advises
10—Exists
11—Solicitude
12—Move swiftly
13—Solitary

Down

1—Bird
2—Bird
3—Conjunction
4—God of love
5—Morbidly tender
6—Leave out
7—Harbor
9—Weed
12—Accomplish

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Brevities

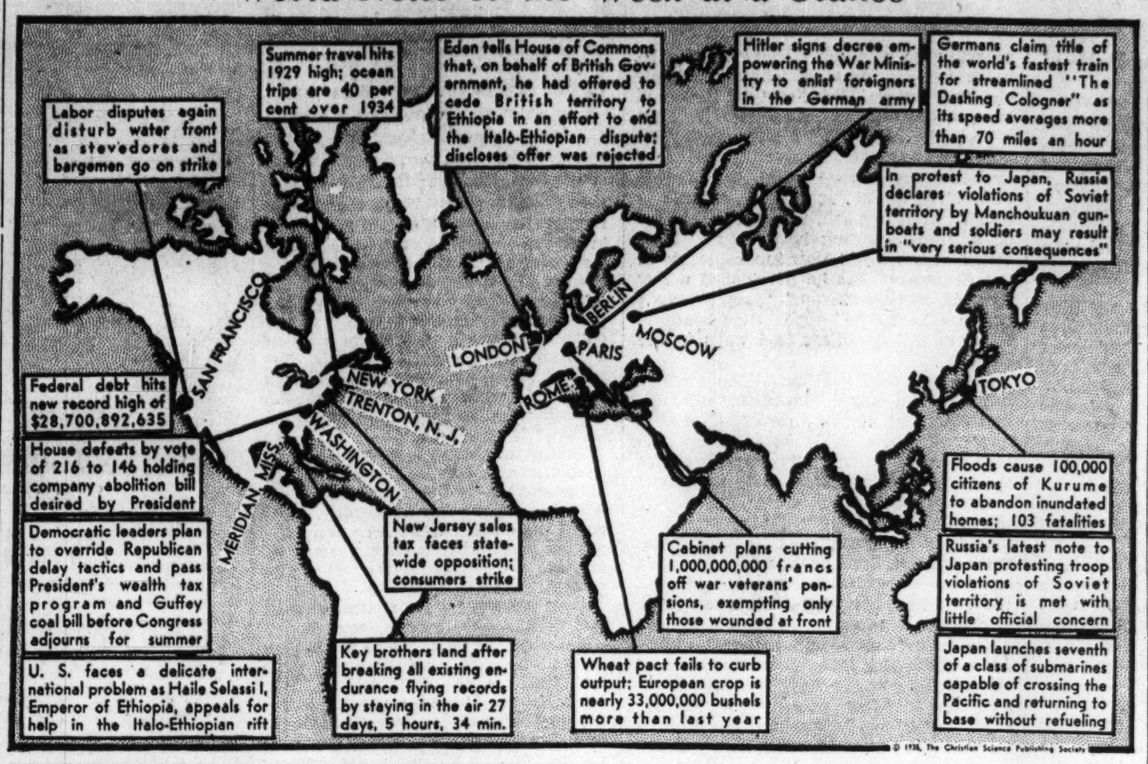
New Yorker: Mayor LaGuardia's talk about the city's making its own electricity has brought a reduction of 10 per cent in the Consolidated's bill. Like the farmer, New York gets paid for the plant it did not raise.

Ottawa Evening Citizen: When two bores get together, it's a case of an I for an I.

Manchester Union—Aren't you glad you aren't posterity? It will have to pay our bills.

Daily Features

World News of the Week at a Glance


Labor disputes again disturb water front as stevedores and bargemen go on strike
Summer travel hits 1929 high; ocean trips are 40 per cent over 1934
Eden tells House of Commons that, on behalf of British Government, he had offered to cede British territory to Ethiopia in an effort to end the Italo-Ethiopian dispute; discloses offer was rejected
Hitler signs decree empowering the War Ministry to enlist foreigners in the German army
Germans claim title of the world's fastest train for streamlined "The Dashing Cologner" as its speed averages more than 70 miles an hour
In protest to Japan, Russia declares violations of Soviet territory by Manchoukuan gunboats and soldiers may result in "very serious consequences"
SAN FRANCISCO
NEW YORK
TRENTON, N. J.
WASHINGTON
MERIDIAN, MISS.
LONDON
BERLIN
PARIS
ROME
MOSCOW
TOKYO
Federal debt hits new record high of $28,700,892,635
House defeats by vote of 216 to 146 holding company abolition bill desired by President
Democratic leaders plan to override Republican delay tactics and pass President's wealth tax program and Guffey coal bill before Congress adjourns for summer
New Jersey sales tax faces statewide opposition; consumers strike
Cabinet plans cutting 1,000,000,000 francs off war veterans' pensions, exempting only those wounded at front
Floods cause 100,000 citizens of Kurume to abandon inundated homes; 103 fatalities
Russia's latest note to Japan protesting troop violations of Soviet territory is met with little official concern
Japan launches seventh of a class of submarines capable of crossing the Pacific and returning to base without refueling
U. S. faces a delicate international problem as Haile Selassi I, Emperor of Ethiopia, appeals for help in the Italo-Ethiopian rift
Key brothers land after breaking all existing endurance flying records by staying in the air 27 days, 5 hours, 34 min.
Wheat pact fails to curb output; European crop is nearly 33,000,000 bushels more than last year
© 1935, The Christian Science Publishing Society

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cool Uniforms

ONE woman has happily found a means of making ends meet by the simple plan of making up uniforms in cool white cross-bar dimity. She had made herself one for her home and found it so much cooler on the extremely hot days of last summer that she had courage to make up six in different sizes and to take them around to show beauty parlor operators what they were like.

Her six were sold on her first trip out, and she busily set to work on orders she received. Her business promises to be very profitable.

M. C. R.

Daily Anecdote

Among Friends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the Civil War one of the North's most outspoken critics was Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio. Although a member of the national House of Representatives, he insisted that the war was a failure. He said it was the design of those in power to establish a despotism, that they had no intention of restoring the Union, and openly spoke of the President as King Lincoln.

When he denounced the conscription, and declared that men who submitted to the draft were unworthy to be called free men, he was arrested and tried by court-martial at Cincinnati. He was found guilty and ordered to be placed in confinement for the duration of the war.

General Burnside approved the sentence and ordered him sent to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor.

President Lincoln had different ideas. He thought he should be sent beyond the North's lines, into those of his friends. Consequently, he was escorted to the Confederate lines in Tennessee, thence going to Richmond, where his reception was far from cordial. Soon afterward he sought refuge in Canada.

Quotation for Today

FOLKS who never do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for more than they do.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Absolutely—The accent should be kept on the first syllable; and the *u* is long. In conversation, when serio-comic emphasis is desired, stress on the third syllable is allowable.

Adamant—The Greek word from which "adamant" is derived is *adamas*, meaning literally "unconquerable." The early Greek writers applied it to very hard metals, such as were used in armor, and later to diamondlike gems.

We use "adamant" as noun and adjective, and "adamantine" as adjective, to describe various real or imaginary metals or minerals characterized by seemingly impenetrable hardness.

Sound the word *ad'-a-mant* (first and third *a*'s short, second as in *sofa*). As for *"adamantine,"* you can take your choice of endings: *-tin, tine, teen;* principal stress is on the third syllable, secondary on the first.

Blessed (Titus 2:13)—Here, a participial adjective, and sounded preferably as two syllables. The word is also used adjectively in "the nature of Christianity is . . . blessed."

Corinthians—The *o* is as in *obey*.

Divers—*Di'-verz* (long *i*, *e* as in *maker*).

Fiery—Preferably two syllables, *fi'-ry*.

Herbs—Preferably without the *h* sound.

Jesus'—The apostrophe has nothing to do with the pronunciation. The possessive form is sounded like the nominative, *Je'-zus*.

Memorial—*Me-mo'-rih-al* (*e* as in create, *o* as in old, *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

Messiah—*Meh-si'-a* (*e* clipped-short, long *i*, *a* as in *sofa*).

Precipitate—From Latin *praecipitare*, "to cast headlong." Students of chemistry will have no difficulty with this word, for they have made hundreds of enlightening tests. They have, for example, dissolved certain minerals in acids; and then by adding a base to the solution, they have seen the mineral matter precipitated—cast down—from the solution.

Sound the word *pre-sih'-i-tate* (*e* as in create, each *i* short, *a* long).

Questions—The general rule is that questions which may be answered "yes" or "no" should be read with a rising inflection at the end.

Revelator—In the slow and dignified tempo of public worship, this word is properly sounded *Rev'-e-lay-tor*. In conversation, of course, the last syllable is shortened to *-ter*.

Scholastic—*Sko-*.

Shekinah—A word meaning "the dwelling (of God)" used by early writers to mitigate expressions of anthropomorphism encountered in the Bible. For example, Exodus 29:45 was rendered in the Targum of Onkelos: "And I will cause my Shekinah to dwell among the children of Israel." In other words, the effort was made, by using "Shekinah," to indicate that it was not a corporeal deity which moved about from place to place, but an effulgent manifestation of His presence.

The word is sounded *She-ki'-na* (*e* as in create, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*).

Wont—In America, *wunt* (short *u*); in Britain, the vowel is commonly long *o*.

FACTS about the BIBLE

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The Land of Uz

IN THE opening verse of the book of Job we are informed that the chief character in the narrative came from "the land of Uz," where he had become rich and successful.

There is some difference of opinion among scholars as to the exact location of this territory, but there is considerable evidence in favor of the contention that it formed a part of, or lay near to, the land of Edom, which stretched to the south of the Dead Sea. For instance, in Lam. 4:21 reference is made to "the daughter of Edom," who is described as dwelling "in the land of Uz"; while we know from Job 2:11 that one of Job's friends (Eliphaz) came from Teman, which formed a part of Edom (Jer. 49:7).

That the land of Uz was a territory of considerable extent is suggested by Jeremiah's reference to "all the kings of the land of Uz" (25:20).

What They Say

Beauty

"Man never reflects more beauty than when he asks forgiveness or forgives another."—*Carola Feser.*

Capitalism

"What is capitalism but the right to be thrifty and enjoy the savings of your thrift and your initiative?"—*James W. Gerard.*

New Economy

"The new economy must be worked out to fit the conditions in this country, based upon the mistakes of the past and the suffering of the present."—*Fiorello H. LaGuardia.*

New Spirit Needed

"What we need most at the moment is a new approach to the world's problems based on a new spirit—the spirit that the prosperity of one nation depends on the prosperity of others."—*J. H. F. van Vlissingen.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

THE net proceeds for charity from a well-intentioned suburban social activity seemed so pitifully small, in proportion to the time and effort spent, that one of the women determined to find some independent way to be helpful. She asked her husband to secure for her, from his tailor, a quantity of outmoded cloth samples. These she painstakingly sewed together, quilted, and lined, making a bed-covering of unusual utility and beauty. She then gave it to a charity worker with the request that it be given to some family that needed its comfort.

It was explained that there was a very pressing need for warm bedclothing, and that the beautiful new quilt would be placed that very day with a mother and son, so destitute that they were forced to take turns sleeping under the son's overcoat.

More quilts were promised in the near future, provided the source remain a secret. At first proffered help from friends, who called and saw the busy work, was declined. Later an earnest friend was permitted to come and help, and then another, and another, until now every Friday finds a dozen cars parked in the street all day. Each has brought a sincere, happy worker and a portable electric sewing machine. Each woman has joined this exclusive organization in a fashionable suburb, with the distinct understanding that it means a full day's work every week with no social features.

Tailors' and dealers' samples, which formerly could be had for the asking, now command a price, but sympathetic husbands are glad for the privilege of having some part in such a worthy and successful enterprise.

In Lighter Vein

Answers

The park litter-picker does a little reading at home.

His Razor

"What did you shave with this morning?"

"My wife's pencil sharpener."

Yes

"What are those three fellows?"

"Radio sound-effects men."

"I know it does, but what are they?"

Generous

Hubby: "The bank has returned that check."

Wife: "Isn't that splendid! What can we buy with it this time?"—*Bee-Hive.*

Bridge Note

Calling a spade a spade
Gave courage to many a chump;
But nowadays some partners think
We should label it "no trump."

'Surplus' Youth Demands Work And War Curb

DETROIT, July 6 (AP)—Delegates to the American Youth Congress began yesterday the development of a "Declaration of the Rights of American Youth."

What the youth of America desires, speakers at the opening meeting declared, is full educational opportunity, steady employment at adequate wages, security in time of need, civil rights, and peace.

Albert Hamilton of Los Angeles, of the National Council of Methodist Youth and the Student League for Industrial Democracy, declared that under existing conditions the present generation is "a surplus crop."

Unless youth is on guard, he said, "the surplus generation will find itself plowed under in another war."

Leaders of the congress said they anticipated at least 1000 delegates at the first business session tonight. Many, they said, had hitch-hiked here.

Charges that radical activities had stirred the 1934 congress in New York, led to reports before the three-day meeting opened that Y. M. C. A. groups, the Catholic Students' conference, Young Democrat and Republican clubs and the Federation of Polish Youth would combine to oppose any radical trend in the conference.

The preliminary draft of the "declaration of rights," said "today our right to life is constantly endangered by war, our liberties are being encroached upon by reactionary legislation and our right to happiness remains an illusion in a world of unemployment, low wages and an oppressive agricultural condition . .

"We see the increasing militarization of youth and the squandering of fabulous sums on armaments. We oppose this. . . . We declare our right to peace and our determination to achieve peace."

'Robbers' Exonerated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus has granted releases to four men who were tried and sentenced for a bank robbery which Parole Commissioner Edwin Gill investigated and found they did not commit. Three will enjoy freedom. One was killed some time ago by another convict. That did not deter the Governor from extending clemency. "He no less than those living is entitled to such exoneration as this act can give."

Bible Society Buys Six-Story Building To Care for Growth

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 5—The American Bible Society has bought the building at 450 Park Avenue, at the corner of Fifty-seventh Street, and, after alterations of the structure, will make it the society's home, it was announced here today. The building is six stories high and will be used as the general offices, library and salesroom of the society, which prints the Bible in several hundred languages, dialects, versions and characters.

The first Bible House here was built in 1822 at 72 Nassau Street, but this building soon proved too small for the constantly growing demand for Bibles and Testaments, even though adjoining property was added or leased. It therefore was found necessary to seek larger quarters, and the society moved further uptown after acquiring the plot of ground 30,000 feet square between Third and Fourth Avenues at Eighth and Ninth Streets.

This was in 1852, and on this site was erected the stone and brick building which the society has since occupied. This, in time, also was found too small, and another move, further uptown into mid-Manhattan, was decided upon.

Court Suits Spread On Processing Tax

CHICAGO, July 6 (AP)—Reinforcements have rushed into the fight against the processing tax.

Seven new suits challenging the constitutionality of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and seeking to avoid payment of the levy were filed in Federal Court. Half hundred others, involving millions of dollars, had previously been filed.

Payment of $1,771,177 was enjoined by a federal judge in New York when the Hygrade Food Products Corporation asked for a declaratory judgment ruling the AAA unconstitutional.

The Federal Court at Newark received its second suit against the AAA and tied up $29,429 due from the New Jersey Flour Mills Company, of Princeton.

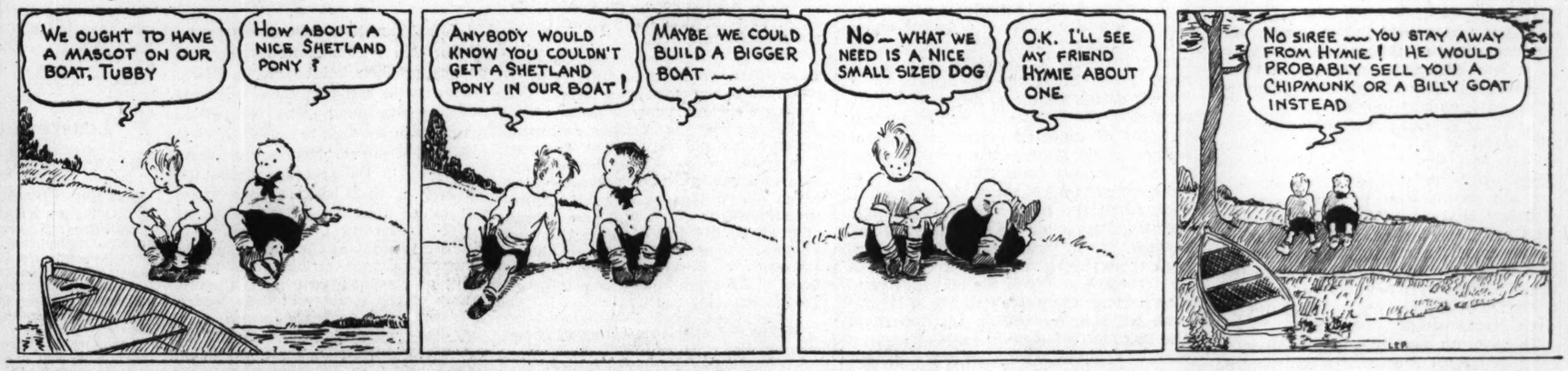
At Springfield, Ill., a second action was begun when the Powers-Beggs Packers, Inc., sought relief from the processing imposts.

Listed Bond Issues

As of July 1 there were 1513 bond issues aggregating $43,511,242,890 par value listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of $39,864,332,750.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Doodleducks Feel the Need of a Mascot*

By LE PELLEY


WE OUGHT TO HAVE A MASCOT ON OUR BOAT, TUBBY
HOW ABOUT A NICE SHETLAND PONY ?
ANYBODY WOULD KNOW YOU COULDN'T GET A SHETLAND PONY IN OUR BOAT!
MAYBE WE COULD BUILD A BIGGER BOAT —
NO — WHAT WE NEED IS A NICE SMALL SIZED DOG
O.K. I'LL SEE MY FRIEND HYMIE ABOUT ONE
NO SIREE — YOU STAY AWAY FROM HYMIE ! HE WOULD PROBABLY SELL YOU A CHIPMUNK OR A BILLY GOAT INSTEAD
LEP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Maybe It Will Be 'Boss and Co.'*

By CARMACK

Today the Boss said to the Airedale, "Well, ol' fellow, it begins to look as though you didn't belong to anybody, so I guess I'll have to try to find you a home" —
But his Dad beat him to it —
"This is Mr. Henry", he said to the Boss this afternoon - "Mr. Henry and I work in the same office and I've been telling him what a fine watchdog the Airedale is and he wants to take him home" —
"Wow!" I wiggled my tail and said to the Boss later - "It looks as though you might have to make your Dad a partner in your Finding Homes for Dogs business!" —

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Rounding Out the Tax Policy

RECOGNIZING at length that the proposed wealth taxes on large incomes and inheritances will not by themselves go very far toward the announced objective of reducing the national debt, President Roosevelt and his Treasury advisers are reported now to be formulating schedules which would dip into the medium brackets of incomes and so yield a more substantial revenue.

This may be necessary, but something further would be more to the point. That would be to extend downward the lower limits of the income tax brackets to take in a larger proportion of the population than now contributes in this way to the expenses of the Federal Government. It is very well to tax extremely large incomes more heavily on the grounds of ability to pay. But it is then all the more essential to tax more broadly at the lower end of the scale on the grounds of political responsibility.

Only about 1,800,000 persons in the United States paid individual income taxes in 1934 out of a population of 73,000,000 over voting age. Ten years earlier when the exemptions were somewhat lower than now, the number of taxable returns was more than 4,000,000.

At no time have the American exemptions been as low as the range of incomes which are regularly taxed in Great Britain. There, taking into account the earned income deductions, a married man without dependents begins paying an income tax when his annual earnings exceed £212—or about $20 a week—or a single man when he passes the $15-a-week mark. In the United States a married man may earn up to $53 a week without taxation, or a single man approximately $21 a week.

Politically, of course, it would be easier and more popular to lay heavier levies on some forty-five individuals with annual incomes of $1,000,000 or over than to extend this type of taxation to an additional 2,000,000 or more now below its reach. But the one move is as necessary and right as the other. By a lowering of the exemptions not only would more citizens feel the effect of expenditures they help to vote, but the Government also would receive a more stable revenue.

In fact, the proceeds of this lower-bracket taxation could very well take the place of the present excise or "nuisance" taxes and yield something in addition. This would substitute a visible tax for a concealed tax. And further, the tax would weigh less heavily upon the very poor than do the present excise or sales taxes on such things as toilet soaps, toothpaste, gasoline, oil, electricity, malt sirup and matches.

To obtain substantial revenue, the new tax program should extend not in one direction only, but both ways from the middle. If the Administration will have the courage to round out its bill by lower exemptions, it will vindicate itself of the suspicion which must otherwise attach that it is guided by political rather than altogether fiscal and social considerations. It will, moreover, contribute for years to come a greater steadiness both to Treasury revenues and to popular attitudes toward public spending.

A Bubble Soon Burst

THAT famous horse-riding feat—which never happened—of the eighteenth century highwayman Dick Turpin has been considerably more emphasized than his skulking thievery. It is, perhaps, less often remembered that as a public enemy he paid in full for his crimes at the hands of the hangman.

Bravado—when backed by an arsenal of murderous weapons, or by the cunning of conscienceless criminal lawyers—on the part of modern public enemies has too often been spotlighted. It is salutary to remember that the "inside" story of lawbreakers' lives often shows them up as fear-ridden and squalid.

Anything remotely resembling the bold and romantic in the careers of Dillinger and Homer Van Meter, a companion in crime, was wiped clean off the slate during the recent trial in Chicago of an attorney charged with harboring those fugitives from justice. Distrust of other members of their gang, days of crazed fear of being shot or captured, were testified to. They were held up for thousands of dollars by companions. . . . And the end the extreme penalty of the law.

To dwell on such misguided careers is salutary only if it convinces the criminal in embryo that nothing can ever be gained by the habitual lawbreaker; that, in the long run, crime never has and can't win. All its tawdry bravado is a bubble soon burst.

Headline Wars

WHAT a warring world is ours—if we are to believe what the newspapers tell us! "Rift Between France and Britain," "Mayor Breaks With Governor," "Row Over Relief," "Young Republicans Split," "Clash Feared in Chahar," etc., etc. Either this report of the world's day is distorted or strife has become so normal that it should no longer be "news" for journals which find little worth mentioning in the normal and thrilling progress of mankind.

One has much sympathy for harassed reporters or headline writers seeking to make two stories grow where not even one grew before. How heartless is Secretary Ickes, who has ruthlessly deflated a favorite headline "fight" supposedly going on for months between himself and Relief Administrator Hopkins. Calling this "made" news, Mr. Ickes said, "There is no rift, schism, clash, row, breach, break or misunderstanding between us." How very disappointing! How inconsiderate of the Secretary! Yet he overlooked a few fighting words—"scrap," "jam," "duel," "quarrel," "battle"—and the headline warriors will doubtless find ways to use them.

However, this pastime is not wholly innocent. Not only does it falsify the facts and create an appearance of strife that may make strife harder to avoid; in centering on superficial differences it leaves the people in ignorance of fundamental conflicts which need attention. In the present case, for instance, it is much more important for Americans to understand what is being done about relief and that there are two principal ways of spending the $4,000,000,000 fund—chiefly on labor or chiefly on materials—than it is to hear about any "cooked-up" personal differences. The same thing is true of most of the headline fights. They draw attention away not only from peaceful progress but from deeper conflicts which the human mind is only too willing to dodge.

Don't Expect Too Much

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has done wisely to warn against too high hopes in connection with the new National Labor Relations Board established by the Wagner Act which he has just signed. The measure does indeed undertake a long step forward, but that step does not encompass the whole of labor relations nor can it be an altogether positive stride in view of the fate of the two labor boards that have gone before. Moreover, the act contains defects which will require some correction in the light of experience.

But the Wagner Act does declare the rights of employees to be represented in collective bargaining by spokesmen of their own choosing, and sets up administrative machinery to protect that right. This provides prospectively for peaceful methods of determining what union, if any, is entitled to recognition, and so, in the words of Mr. Roosevelt, "It may eventually eliminate one major cause of labor disputes, but it will not stop all labor disputes."

All the ordinary processes of negotiation, conciliation, mediation, and perhaps arbitration, are still necessary after the proper labor representatives have been designated by their fellows and received by the employers. Even the right to strike or to shut down operations remains as before. All the mediation and conciliation services, official and unofficial, continue as important as ever.

The scope of the new labor board also is narrowed by the Supreme Court's definitions and delimitations of the interstate commerce power in the Schechter case and earlier decisions there reaffirmed.

The occasions when this burdening or obstruction can be proved may be very doubtful and the borderline cases hazy indeed. The experimentation of the new board in discovering what the courts will classify as coming within the range of the federal power may have something to do with helping Americans decide whether an amendment to the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution is necessary.

Play and Be Merry

OUT of this age of jazz there has sprung a new movement expressive of a desire to enjoy a deeper musical experience than that afforded by merely listening to the radio. The movement takes the form in Britain of a revival of the voluntary town or county orchestra. This type of entertainment virtually disappeared under the wave of canned music. It once held pride of place in local concert halls. Based as it was upon a sheer love of music, it deserved to endure, but the radio was overwhelming.

Now it rises again, as the Surrey String Players, for instance, eloquently testify, none the worse for the experience. Here is an orchestra in which the players pay to take part, an orchestra entirely of strings—no wind or percussion instruments—and in which a buoyancy and enthusiasm born of a joy in expression and a delight in sharing shine through every note that is played. It is no sordid ambition which leads a shopkeeper, at the end of a long day's work, to shoulder a bass fiddle and march off to do his part at a concert; it is no idle whim which prompts a second violin player to grind for hours in practice so that an orchestra of which he is but a humble member may approach perfection in public.

When an orchestra of this kind can survive and flourish, there is hope for the future of music. For music is not confined to the regimented few whose dexterity is the marvel of a widespread radio audience. It speaks a language whose universality has no compeer, a language which the child as well as the man or woman can understand. Is there any reason, then, why individuals should cease to participate in its development? Revival of the voluntary orchestra is the answer.

One Fixture in Geneva

How Swiss Democracy Works

THE case of Giuseppe Motta throws a vivid light on problems of democracy. From the beginning of the League he has been the political director of the Swiss Confederation. Nobody has even thought of making a change. His familiar figure, short, stocky, grave, clad in solemn, almost clerical garb, would be more missed than that of any other frequenter of the Geneva councils.

Men have come and gone. Hardly a nation has kept, from 1920 to 1935, the same delegates. There have been, in some of the so-called democratic countries, constant political upheavals, and Foreign Minister has succeeded Foreign Minister. Switzerland, almost alone, remains faithful to its first choice.

That is not accidental. It is profoundly characteristic of Swiss Government. In many ways it is the most democratic, perhaps even the only democratic, country in the world, inasmuch as every important proposition is directly voted on by the people themselves, who also possess the right of initiative. If ever citizens possessed a full control of their own destinies, the Swiss citizens do.

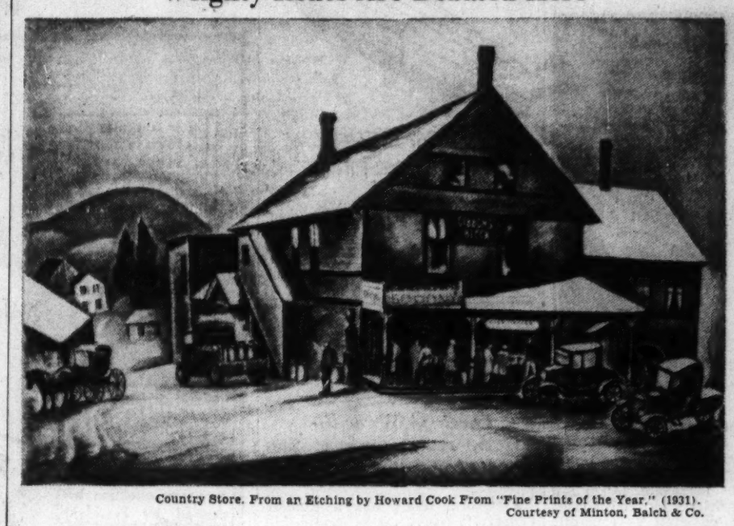
But while the Swiss people are in perpetual command, they keep the same ministers decade after decade. Only where the people are in command is this irremovability of ministers possible. If ministers can behave as they please, once in their post, it is necessary to remove them frequently. In short, the Swiss conception of democracy is that of the public working through a fixed bureaucracy.

So this distinguished Swiss jurist, after receiving his education in Fribourg, Munich, and Heidelberg universities, became a deputy in his Italian-Swiss canton (Tessin) in 1893; a few years later was a member of the National Council, and still a little later of the Federal Council. At this stage it became unthinkable, according to Swiss custom, to alter his career. As the office of President of the Federation came to him, he accepted it. He has been President in 1915, 1920, 1927, and 1932. He will doubtless be President again in his turn. In the meantime he has been director of a state department—of finance and customs from 1912 to 1919, and of politics ever since.

Fulfilling his duties simply, conscientiously, competently, he is the type of good governor whom the Swiss know how to choose. His interventions in the League have been important, and often he has attained heights of eloquence which are rare. Recently his protest against the admission of Russia, however it may be challenged on the purely political plane of expediency, had a remarkable nobility of purpose. He was again a splendid pleader for the rights of neutrals in wartime which have been cynically ignored by the belligerents. Giuseppe Motta truly deserves the confidence of the Confédération Helvétique.

SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Weighty Issues Are Debated Here



Country Store. From an Etching by Howard Cook From "Fine Prints of the Year," (1931). Courtesy of Minton, Balch & Co.

Waiting for "the 5:15"

WHEN the Russian Prince and his charming family moved onto the next farm, as soon as he could master our nonlogical language he asked, "But why for do you and the others go the village at the same time?" And because he and his family were so happy to have escaped from the indescribable horrors of his native land, and so grateful to be accepted in our little community, it was not long before he joined the group that met in the general store and post office about 4:30 o'clock each week day.

To be sure, there are only two trains a day that stop at that station. And one really does see far fewer trains than airplanes and motorcars. However, waiting for the 5:15 cannot be explained away by such an excuse! There is more than that involved.

West Randsville is a community that likes to gather and discuss affairs. Conversation is not a matter of waiting impatiently until the other fellow has finished talking. Many times there are long pauses.

* * *

There is a certain, well-defined routine, very comfortable in its nonvariability. First, the weather is discussed and prognostications ventured on the near future. Gardens, chickens and cows are disposed of in leisurely fashion. The local tax rate and the condition of the roads are dealt with according to tradition. A few random remarks are offered on farming, for all are proud of their agricultural ability, though most work in the city, or are retired from active occupational duties.

"I see by the paper," offers one, "that they're going to grow cabbage that won't have the cabbage smell. 'T'won't be a reg'lar New England boiled dinner without it."

"Would it be cabbage?" asks the storekeeper.

"Well, I was reading an article where a fellow claimed that there wasn't any noise unless you were there to hear it. He said that if a tree fell in the woods way off somewhere there wasn't any noise. But then, they sell Boston baked beans in New York."

Now, about a quarter before five, someone makes a remark about the way life has changed since his grandfather's day, and a short discussion brings out the advantages and disadvantages of modern science. This clears the way for the real subject—politics. For out here in the country we take our politics seriously. More truthfully, perhaps, we follow family tradition. It doesn't need a crisis to bring all good men to the aid of the party.

The fact that the town is almost equally divided between adherents of the two major parties is a contributing factor to local intensity of feelings. In reality, some dozen of us who vote independently can swing elections. Hence, a good deal of the discussion is aimed at this particular group.

* * *

But there is an accepted procedure here. An opponent of the party in power fires his guns first. The pig situation is standard ammunition. (In New England we say "pig"; "hog" is midwestern.) "Imagine the Government of these United States of America paying Si Willoughby $500 for not raising pigs!" says Eph Buskin. "Si hasn't made that much clear money a year for forty years. Don't tell me that we aren't going to the bowwows under this Administration."

Uncle Dan Adams clears his throat and we all wait expectantly. Uncle Dan is an ardent supporter of the regime. "Maybe we are going to the bowwows, but we'd been there long ago if we hadn't helped the farmers. Of course, Eph, if you could get a job with one of these letter crowds, you'd turn it down!"

Quiet chuckles acknowledged the hit. Eph Buskin returns to the fray. "What we need is less experimentin' and more of the old-fashioned ways. Thank goodness, we have a Supreme Court. Of course," and Eph closes one eye as he gazes blandly upon the group, "if your party got in power oftener, Dan, you'd know how to handle things. But when each generation gets in power just once, I suppose all they can do is experiment."

Impartial chuckles score the hit. Far down the valley we hear the long-drawn w-h-o-o-o, w-h-o-o-o, w-h-o, w-h-o-o-o of the train as it whistles for Wilder's Crossing. The storekeeper snaps the lock on the mail bag. Leisurely we move out to the porch to await the train.

In a few moments it pulls in. A mail sack, a few milk cans and a couple of chicken crates are tossed off. Quickly the mail is sorted, and the men start homeward to supper. The 5:15 is in, and the day is properly punctuated with a familiar period.

H. S. P.

North . . South . . East . . West

Shifting Political Tides

By Frank L. Perrin

THOSE voluble and ambidextrous writers of reviews, commentaries, forecasts and summaries dealing with the political situation in Washington, Tokyo, Moscow, Rome and elsewhere have a distinct and probably keenly appreciated advantage over the analyst and seriously minded student who attempts to discover the true significance of the shifting emotional tides of political thought and action. Politically, at least, the entire structure, so far as party divisions and party loyalties in the United States are concerned, is in a state of unrest and disturbing flux. The prognosticator, lucky today in being able to predict the course of events in this capital or that, is doubly fortunate if by tomorrow what he has said or written is not discredited.

There is being carried on, perhaps more openly in the United States than elsewhere at the moment, a form of internecine warfare between protagonists of illy defined and selfishly conceived economic and poltical theories. There is a jockeying for position in the effort to gain an advantage in the electoral battle which will be waged a year hence. And the disquieting and discouraging aspect of it all is that few of those who are attempting to define the issues are either statesmen or strategists in whom the mass of American voters have faith or confidence.

* * *

Within the easy recollection of those who are now inquiring as to just what has happened or is likely to happen, the American people were advised that the thing most needed was a change. The prescription was not a new one. The worker tired of his old job has followed counsel times without number, sometimes to advantage and as often, perhaps, to his regret. The housewife, weary because of the routine of uneventful service in the home, has listened and sometimes acted upon the same advice. The "tired businessman" always is inclined to agree with the friend who tells him that he, too, is in need of change.

Nothing in years has appealed to the American voters, men and women, so strongly as the invitation extended in the summer of 1932 to "take a ride" on the New Deal wagon. As a conveyance to the land of promised prosperity, equal opportunity, a balanced budget, and emancipation from bureaucracy, it was alluring and somewhat fantastic. They eagerly got aboard, only to discover, by the driver's own admission, that their destination was indefinite, but that he and we were "on our way."

Quite generally the realization is being impressed that the goal, and the route to it, remain somewhat indefinite, if not actually obscure. One difficulty seems to have been that in the deep woods into which the people have been led on their eager quest there have been found no marks indicating the direction to be taken. Those who, in the past, have sought out new and untried routes have thoughtfully marked, along the way, the paths to be taken and those to be avoided. On this new course there have been few if any encouraging or reassuring signs.

* * *

I do not care to include myself in the membership of the fraternal order of political prophets, but it seems that there are increasing and quite encouraging indications that many who enlisted as marchers in the trek in search of some new land of promise have begun to lose confidence in the sagacity, if not the sincerity of their baton carrier. There will be no thinning of the ranks of marchers. But those who march seem disposed to think as they march, and to contemplate quite seriously the possibility of disappointment and ultimate failure of the strategy of their leader.

A sane and thoughtful people, once they have been able to cast off the confusions which follow mass suggestion, come quickly to the realization that economic maladjustments cannot be corrected by any process of artificial stimulation. More and more deeply the conviction is being impressed that whatever substantial progress has been made in restoring or regaining the *status quo ante* depression has been made in spite of and not because of a resort to methods and nostrums unrecognized by economic pharmacopolists.

There is always a way back. Unless or until a person or a nation is led beyond the zone of safety or into the depths, a quick and open path is provided for a return to safety, security and happiness. This is proved often in our day-by-day experiences. The rule holds good because it is based on reason and is assured by promise. But the way back must be voluntarily taken. The sooner it is followed the sooner come emancipation and the deliverance so earnestly desired and hoped for.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

About Presidents and Taxes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago one of your readers, through an open letter, asked a question, the gist of which was why Mr. Hoover is often referred to as a friend of the capitalists and President Roosevelt as the friend of the working man, and was it not true that President Roosevelt is possessed of much greater wealth than Mr. Hoover?

I have waited patiently for an answer, but not having seen any so far, I venture my own: Probably for the same reason that some women who have never been married or had any children of their own make much better mothers than some women who have been married many years and have a number of children.

I was a Hoover booster in the last election, but now feel that President Roosevelt has done as well as anyone might have under the circumstances, and that for one born in his social stratum he has an unusually comprehensive understanding of the needs of Mr. Average Man and the underprivileged. I am not in the class which has benefited directly from President Roosevelt's program, but I believe he has worked along lines that have benefited the greatest number possible under the circumstances.

I wholly disagree with that part of your editorial, "Rushing the Tax Program," which advocates direct taxes for those in the lower income bracket which are not directly taxed at present. Any voter of common sense must realize that he indirectly (through increased prices, rents, groceries, clothing, etc.) pays his just share of taxes on every governmental expenditure made, no matter how low his wage scale.

JEWEL HEFFERNAN

Long Island City, N. Y.

The Wide Horizon

President, Court and Constitution

By Edward S. Corwin

McCormick Professor of Jurisprudence, Princeton University

[Last of Three Articles]

WHY has the doctrine of *stare decisis* become so unstable in the constitutional field? It is due primarily to the vast extension of judicial review within the last half century. The Dred Scott case, decided fifty-four years after Marbury v. Madison, was the second instance in which the court had disallowed an act of Congress on the ground of unconstitutionality.

Modern doctrines of constitutional law, however, confer upon the court a supervisory power over congressional legislation that is without statable limits. To insist in the face of this fact upon the duty of the national legislative power to follow always in the wake of the court's pronouncements is simply to insist that national power should be sterilized.

* * *

Finally, it must be owned that today the court, partly for reasons already indicated, partly from other causes, has become something which resembles a superlegislature much more closely than it does a court, as a court was thought of when the Constitution was framed. As I have put the matter elsewhere, "alternative principles of construction and alternative lines of precedent constantly vest the court with a freedom virtually legislative in scope in choosing the values which it shall promote through its reading of the Constitution." (See my *Twilight of the Supreme Court*, p. 117.)

Or as Professor Powell has phrased the same idea:

> Nine men in Washington have a pretty arbitrary power to annul any statute or ordinance or administrative order that is properly brought before them. The power is an arbitrary power, even though it may not be arbitrarily exercised. It is arbitrary in the sense that in the last analysis it is exercised as five or more of the nine men think best.
>
> The Supreme Court can hardly be said to be controlled by the Constitution because so seldom does the Constitution clearly dictate a decision. It is not controlled by its own precedents, for it feels free to overrule them. It feels even more free to make distinctions that no sensible person would think of making except to avoid confession that a precedent is being disregarded. All this remains true even though in most of the cases it is also true that applicable precedents are either followed or are not there to be invoked. The Supreme Court does what it prefers to do when it prefers to do as nearly as possible what it has done before. (*Columbia Law Review*, Vol. 32, p. 768.)

* * *

But it may well be doubted if the framers intended the court to govern the country; nor, in fact, can the court do so. Its power is a purely negative one—it can strike down, but it cannot provide solutions of its own. Such being the case, the argument for keeping the court a *court* is very cogent; and a contribution toward this end is to recognize, as Lincoln did, that the legal effect of its readings of the Constitution should be confined to the judicial field. Further than that the court's right to guide should rest exclusively on its wisdom.

Whatever may be said of the specific criticisms which President Roosevelt made of the Court's decision in the poultry case, his assertion of the right to speak on the subject was soundly grounded, and should be applauded as tending to vitalize governmental process, as well as the political thought of the country.

Mirror of Opinion

Black Bear Needs Protection

WHAT is the present status of the black bear? Are these splendid big game creatures increasing or decreasing? In an effort to determine the answer to this important question, the writer made a nation-wide survey of the black bear situation. Reports from most of the states harboring these animals lead one to believe they are on the increase. This is good news—in fact, I am afraid, a little too good. I say this not sarcastically, nor do I discredit the reports of those officials who so generously made possible the following notes. Personally, however, I am inclined to believe, after a thorough summing up of the situation, that unless more rigid protection is given the black bear we will soon no longer enjoy his presence. He will soon be heading the same way old Silvertip the grizzly is headed.

The grizzly is probably doomed. Statistics in the United States Forest Service show a noticeable decrease in their numbers during the past few years. We do not want the black bear, so picturesque in appearance, so grotesque in habits and so interesting a part of our wild life resources, to go the same way.

I firmly believe most state conservation departments are doing everything within their power to protect and perpetuate this noble creature. The trouble is that few of them get anywhere because of unsympathetic legislation, lack of funds, and numerous other obstacles, political or otherwise.

The greatest bear State in the Union, though one of the smaller and more thickly populated, is Pennsylvania. It is not my purpose to discriminate, but there is no doubt whatever that to this Commonwealth belongs the credit for having given Bruin his first opportunity.

Pennsylvania was the first State to protect the black bear, in 1905.

Not only some of our own states but Canadian provinces are seeking to protect the bear. The bear deserves all the protection he can get, in the east, west, north and south, and the writer sincerely hopes that those who have the interests of these splendid animals at heart—and there are many—will continue their efforts to protect and increase it.—*Leo A. Luttringer Jr.*, in *Nature Magazine*.